Beaver & Gephart

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KISSES OF SLEEP.

What shall I sing for the darling who lies
With the kisses of sleep on her innocent eyes;
Who sees in her dreamland the wonderful flowers
Whose shadowless beauty has vanished from ours?

Ah, fair little maiden, my wisdom is vain
To choose the one path never haunted by pain;
Thy feet may be bruised, but in darkness or light
The hand of the Shepherd will lead thee aright.

The years of thy future are safe in his hold
Whose smiles, like the sunshine, his children enfold;
Go hide in his bosom, if troubles assail,
Secure in his keeping whose love cannot fail.

Under False Colors.

They were making a railroad from a certain city to—no matter where. Suffice it that it was somewhere in that boundless "Out West," and it ran through a wild, Indian-infested country, where fever and ague, and raids from the savages were uncomfortably familiar evils. Among the small army of employes was John Marshall, a civil engineer, in charge of a section in one of the wildest portions of the line. But he was young, fresh from college, and hard work and terrors had no dangers for him.

John Marshall sat one day in the rude log hut which constituted his "office," examining plans, making out requisitions, etc., when a shadow across his paper caused him to look up. In the doorway stood a boyish fellow of apparently eighteen or twenty with smooth face, fresh complexion, curly hair, and somewhat effeminate in form and figure. In response to Marshall's inquiring look, he said: "I have called upon you, sir, hoping to get work."

"Well, we are full just now in the section,' was the discouraging reply. "What can you do?"

"I can write, keep accounts, or do something of that kind better than anything that——"

"I see. You haven't been used to very hard work, as your hands show."

"No, sir; but if you will only try me, I am sure you will find me willing. I am very anxious to get work."

"But what sent you to this outlandish place to find it?"

The young man colored, but made no reply.

"Well," continued Marshall, "of course that's your own affair, not mine. I can't offer you anything in the way of work, because you don't seem qualified for severe manual labor. I want a clerk—an assistant—bad enough; but the company wouldn't pay you if I should engage you."

"That doesn't matter," said the young applicant. "If you could only give me board and lodging for a few months I would gladly stay."

"Very well. On those terms I engage you. But what is your name?"

'Frank Burroughs, sir,."

So Frank was engaged to assist John Marshall, and he soon proved himself a valuable aid. Educated, quick, and ready, he soon made himself indispensable in various ways.

"Months passed, and that portion of the railroad drew near completion. In the meantime Frank and John had become fast friends. They were inseparable companions, and a deeper than ordinary liking seemed to have sprung up between them.

"Frank," said John Marshall one day, "our section will be completed this week, and then our employment here will be at an end. What do you propose doing?"

"I don't know," and the youth hung his head sorrowfully.

"As for me," continued John, "I am going home for a month's vacation; and I should be more than pleased to have you go with me. In fact I must insist upon it, for—in spite of your almost girlish ways—I should be lost without your society."

Frank remained silent, seemingly oppressed with a sorrow of some kind.

"You don't seem in good spirits to-day, said John, rallyingly.

"No; I am very sad indeed."

"Will you tell me why?"

"It would involve a long story, and a confession; one that requires a sacrifice of self respect to make."

"But we are friends."

"Yes, and I feel that you have a right to know. So listen with all the patience you can. Away down in one of the lonely valleys that dot our beautiful New York State, situated near the head-waters of the Mohawk, there lived a few years ago a man named Lamport, with a family consisting of wife and one child, a girl. Mr. Lamport had once been a prominent merchant of New York; but meeting with heavy losses in his business through wild speculations, he had sold out, and with the remnant of his fortune had settled in the valley I have just mentioned. Here he resolved to begin the world anew. Possessed of a wife who sympathized with him in all his trials, he never despaired as many might have done.

"But one child had blessed their union, little Fanny, at this time about eleven years of age. In her, all the parents' love was centered. Mr. Lamport had been at his new vocation about three years, and was in a fair way to retrieve the losses he had met with in his mercantile career.

"The little valley was but a few miles in length, and but little more than a mile in width, surrounded on all sides by high mountains, thickly wooded. But few other families had their residences in the valley. The scarcity of neighbors, however, did not cause Mrs. Lamport to have any vain longings for the society in which she had been reared. Her nature was not of an ambitious turn. While her family possessed health, and the wolf was kept from the door, she would never complain, but would always be a loving and fitting helpmate to her husband, Mr. Lamport was fully conscious of the treasure he possessed in his wife and they were happy indeed.

"Thus things went well for a time; and then calamity came. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lamport suddenly died, leaving Fanny alone, and almost penniless. Paralyzed with grief the poor girl knew not what to do. The neighbors kindly came forward to assist her, and a hundred dollars in her pocket, she went to a relative in New York—a widow lady named Plessley. She was not a handsome woman; she was not particularly rich; she was certainly over thirty. Those who merely saw her wondered at the immense popularity she enjoyed; but those who knew her intimately, perfectly understood her fascinations. Mrs. Plessley possessed a most brilliant intellect, spoke several languages, had read everything that was to be read, and could talk on any subject in the world, from the most abstruse theological creed to the lightest pirouette of the Black Crook dance. She was the most amusing woman in New York. Her conversations was like the corruscations of brilliant fireworks, so dazzling that it was almost impossible to analyze it; but those who had self-possession enough to close their eyes against the flashing light saw in her thoughtlessness and carelessness for the feelings of others, and a thorough absence of heart in herself; she was as brilliant as a rainbow, but as cold.

"Fanny was taken into society, after only a few months, by Mrs. Plessley, who took every care to display whatever beauty of accomplishment her young relative possessed. Fanny soon made her mind that Mrs. Plessley was using her for a speculative purpose, the desired end being a rich husband. While the window was not particularly anxious to exchange her freedom for the matrimonial yoke, she schemed to gain for herself fortune and position by marrying Fanny advantageously. The waited-for man came at last. He was a millionaire, and was infatuated with Fanny, and was sixty years old. The girl recoiled from the proposed match with disgust; the venerable suitor pleaded. Mrs. Plessley commanded. Upon Fanny's refusal, the widow ordered her to leave the house, never to enter again. With the remainder of the money she had orginally brought with her, and which she had kept, because she had found no need to spend it, she went out into the world."

Here the speaker hesitated as if loth to go on.

"Is the story finished?" asked John.

"No."

"Well, go on, then. I should, of course; like to know what became of Fanny."

"Not knowing where to go or what to do, but with a vague idea of getting work somewhere or somehow, she applied to numerous warehouses and shops, but she was in every instance obliged to confess ignorance of the work in question. In some places her good looks subjected her to insult, and she went to bed at night in a cheap lodging, thoroughly discouraged. The next day she went through about the same experience, with the same result.

"If I were only a man," she said to herself, 'I could get on better; I would at least be free from insult, and I could seek my fortune much more comfortably.'

"This set her thinking, and by morning she had resolved upon a novel masquerade. Very early she set out, and a short walk brought her to a clothing warehouse She entered, and thus addressed the shopman: 'Have you ready-made suits for boys or young men?

"Yes," was the reply.

"Please show me som ?"

"She selected a suit of clothes which she thought would answer the purpose, had them put in a bundle, and took them to her room: together with a cap which she bought on the way. Half an hour afterward she looked in the mirror, and saw a smart young fellow of eighteen—bnt with her hair reaching to the waist. A pair of scissors, skilfully used, soon brought the hair into a proper condition, and then she scarcely knew herself.

"With the next train she started for the West, stopping at Buffalo where she obtained a situation in a warehouse to fill a temporary vacancy; but that job lasted only a few weeks, and then she went to Chicago. There she looked for work in vain until her money was almost exhausted, and she found that being a man did not insure complete success. Her slender and youthful appearanee debarred her from work of a heavy nature; and lighter situations, such as bookkeepers, clerks., etc,, were scarce.

"At last, finding that starvation was her only prospect in the city, Fanny resolved to try the country. By chance she read in a newspaper of a railroad being in course of construction, and so she came here,"

"Came here!" ejaculated John Marshall. "Then you are——"

"I am Fanny Lamport," was the blushing reply.

John started back in amazement. He was naturally a bashful fellow, unaccustomed to female society; and the idea that he had been months associating with a young lady unawares was startling. Then he wondered that he had not suspected the truth before; that he had not more particularly noticed his clerk's effeminacy, girlish blushes, and pretty ways. And now that he thought of it, he did not relish the idea of parting with that same pretty clerk.

A silence of some length ensued at the completion of Fanny's story, broken finally by John Marshall.

"I don't see," he said with some hesitation, "that we need part just because you have changed your sex; but then, you see, it wouldn't be exactly proper for you to stay here with me, now that I know you're a girl."

Fanny was silent. She was thinking of the bitterness of leaving the man she had learned to love. The months she had spent in his society had been the happiest since her parent's death.

"Do you wish to leave me?" asked John.

"No, indeed," replied Fanny, quickly. "Please do not make me go away, Nobody but you knows of my sex."

"I see but one way for you to do as you desire."

"Name it."

"By marrying me."

It was settled with a hug and a kiss.

John Marshall went home to spend his vacation, which resolved it self into a honeymoon. When his friends ask him where he found his lovely wife, he always replies that there is a funny story connected with his courtship; but Fanny blushes at this point, and he never tells the story.

Bingen.

Bingen, "fair Bingen on the Rhine," immortalized by Mrs. Norton's ballad, is credited with a population of seven thousand in the guide books, but looks smaller. We confess to a feeling of disappointment on looking at Bingen. A dirty looking railroad fronts the town and destroys all the romance attached to the place. Their are many fairer towns farther down on the Rhine, the rhapsody of the "Soldier of the Legion" who "lay dying in Algiers," to the contrary notwithstanding. The grand scenery of the Rhine just begins to open at this point. Below Bingen, and until we reach Coblentz, the mountains tower precipitously on either side and the ruins of old castles becomes more numerous. Opposite Bingen, in the middle of the river is Bishop of Hatto's famous "Mouse Tower," still in a good state of preservation.

How Peat is Formed.

Vast regions of the globe, designated in the geographies as solid land, are covered by peat bogs. The table lands of the South American Cordilleras, the immense plains of Siberia, about one-tenth of Ireland, large proportions of the surface of Scotland, Germany, Norway, Jutland, the gorges of the Swiss Alps, and large tracts in this country are covered with the morasses which have been formed by peaty deposits. On many a low plain, on lofty table lands, in valleys and depressions where water gathers and is held by the clay subsoil or the solid rock, the formation of peat goes on. The surfaces of these silent waters are covered with a thin green film like a mere scum which, however, is plant life, minute confervæ, that decays and sinks, to be succeeded by another growth. These depositions going on, age after age, become a solid mass, and ultimately are transformed into peat. Varieties of peat that to the unaided eye are but smooth, oily muck, become under the microscope, the remains of vegitation, minute morasses that flourished and died through countless generations, and sank below the water that sustained and nourished them while living. In time this gradual accumulation becomes a palpable mass. Particles of sand and stones, the roots of adjacent plants killed by the sluggish waters are held in the mass, which, rising year by year, at length affords a foothold for water-fowl, and gradually reaches the surface, making a soil for aquatic plants. These in their turn contribute to the accretion, so that the mass consists of layers, more or less defined, of the remains of confervæ, coarser vegetation, roots and entire plants, mingled with sand and mineral substances. These changes are passive and unnoticed, but the water continues to accumulate, saturating the entire mass, and at length becomes aggressive, breaking through the treacherous surface and destroying the vegetation that has obtained a foothold over the slime. Sometimes the imprisoned and generated gases burst through, sending forth streams of black liquid mud, which overwhelm and destroy all vegetable life within their reach. These bogs are continually growing. Quietly, gradually, but irresistibly, they spread, undermining forests in some cases and sinking them out of sight. What are commonly known as salt marshes are frequently immense beds of peat. The accumulation is very gradual, but the rank grains, rushes, and other aquatic vegetation which retain a precarious foothold die and decay and add year by year to the mass. What was once a treacherous morass, becomes in time apparently solid land, and more advanced forms of vegetation succeed; perhaps a forest. But the marsh is still there, and below the root of the trees is a spongy bed of peat. Even beneath the shade of forests growing on solid ground peat is in process of formation. The foliage of the trees deposited annually and the surface vegetation that grows in rank luxuriance in the impenetrable shade decay and add layer after layer of soft, slimy substance, that in time becomes concreted peat. Thinning or cutting off the trees allows the water to evaporate, and the peat becomes the comparatively dry fibrous substance we use as fuel.

Petroleum Fields in Russia.

The owners of American petroleum deposits will before long have to encounter a considerable amount of opposition in view of the discoveries of this valuable oil on the Continent, and especially in Hanover and Russia. The beds in the latter country are boundless, extending for a wide distance of 1,500 miles, along the Caucus range, from the Caspian to the Black Sea. At the present time, however, there are but two districts in this large area where any systematic efforts are being made to obtain the petroleum. One is in the valley of the Kuban river (which flows into the Black Sea), where two wells have been sunk by a French company under the superintendence of an American manager; this company has a refinery at Taham. The other and most productive district is near Baku, on the Caspian Sea. Many wells have been sunk here to the depth of 300 feet, having a daily yield of 28,000 barrels of crude petroleum. An extraordinary amount of sand flows out with the oil, and is heaped up near the orifice of the wells in banks at least thirty feet high. Large refineries exist at Baku, although the refined oil at present produced is not as good as the American oil.

Babylon.

The traveler who is fortunate enough to see Babylon in April cannot call it desolate. The date groves and gardens along the banks of the Euphrates are then things of beauty in their fresh spring verdure, and the plain itself is laid down with crops. Irrigating canals cross it here and there, and give trouble to the horsemen. No grass grows upon the mounds, and there are patches of the level white with the nitre which is to be found here as in other parts of Mesopotamia; but the surface of the soil is on the whole green and pleasant to the eye. The glad waters of the river flow in the bright morning sunshine, with palm and mulberry hanging over its banks, drinking in sap and life. The great city, which counted its population by millions and filled the world with a renown not yet forgotten, has disappeared, under the dust of 20 centuries; but nature is as fresh and jocund as when Babylon was still unbuilt. Birds sing overhead in the pleasant spring air; butterflies flutter about in search of flowers, and balmy odors regale the sense.

The Clocks of Paris.

Paris is getting the start of other capitals as regards public clocks, the municipality having contracted with the Pneumatic Clock Company for the erection of a number of clocks in the principal thoroughfares. Some of them have been set in motion. Each clock consists of two opaque glass dials, with a hollow space between, in which a gas-burner is lit at night, so that the time can be seen by persons approaching in either direction. The hands are removed at an interval of a minute by means of pneumatic tubes, the air being pumped in by a six-horse power engine. Observatory time is of course given, and the company offer to lay tubes to private houses. The principle is that of an Austrian firm, and it will have to compete with the electric clocks at the railway stations. One objection will perhaps be taken to it—viz., that it does not indicate fractions of minutes.

Marriage in Egypt.

When an Egyptian wants a wife he is not allowed to visit the harems of his friends to select one, for Mohammed forbade men to see the face of any woman they could marry—that is to say, any besides their mothers or sisters. A man is, therefore, obliged to employ a "khathen," or matchmaker, to find one for him, for which service, of course, she expects "backsheesh"—that is payment. The khathen, having found a girl, recommends her to the man as exceedingly beautiful and eminently suitable to him. The father is then waited upon to ascertain the dowry he requires, for all wives are purchased as they were in patriarchal days. When Jacob had no money to pay for Rachel he served her father for seven years as an equivalent; and when duped, was obliged to served a second time to secure his prize. (Gen. xxix.) Fathers still refuse to give a younger daughter in marriage before an elder shall have been married. The people of Armenia, in Asiatic Turkey, forbid a younger son to marry before an elder, and this is likewise the law of the Hindoos.

The price of a wife varies from 5 shillings to $1.500. The girl may not be more than five or six years old, but, whatever her age, two thirds of the dowry is at once paid to her father in the presence of witnesses. The father then or his representive, says: "I betrothe thee, my daughter," and the young man responds, "I accept of such betrothal." Unless among the lower classes, the father expends the dower in the purchase of dress ornaments or furniture for the bride, which never become the property of her husband. Even when betrothed, the intercourse of the parties is very restricted. The Arabs will not allow them to see each other, but the Jews are not quite so stringent. The betrothals often continue for years before the man demands his wife. Thus, "Samson went down and talked to the woman," or espoused her, and "after a time he returned to take her." Girls are demanded at the age of ten and between that and sixteen years, but after sixteen few men will seek them, and the dowry expected is then proportionably low.

Girls in Egypt are often mothers at thirteen and grandmothers at twenty-six, and in Persia they are said to be mothers at eleven, grandmothers at twenty-four, and past child-bearing at thirty. When a man demands his betrothed a day is fixed for the nuptials, and for seven nights before he is expected to give a feast, which, however, is furnished by the guests themselves. Thus one sends coffee, another rice, another sugar, etc. The principal time of this continued feast is the night before the consummation. The conduct is intrusted to the "friend of the bridegroom." (John iii, 29.) About the middle of this day the bridre arives at the house and then returns to the harem, where she sits with her mother, sisters, and female friends. At the third or fourth watch of the night—three or four hours after sunset—the bridegroom, who has not seen his fair one, goes to the mosque to pray, accompanied by "meshals," or torches and lanterns, with music. Upon his return he is introduced to his bride, with whom, having given her attendant a present to retire, he is left alone. He then throws off her veil and for the first time sees her face. If satisfied, he informs the women outside, who immediately express their joy by screaming "zuggareet," which is echoed by the women in the house, and then by those in the neighborhood.

Saving the Crown.

After the Empress' flight from France the new government ordered that all the valuables of the imperial family, including the crown, the regalia and the sword of state, should be deposited with the Bank of France. But a rumor soon got abroad that the Empress' crown, together with the celebrated regent diamond, has been secretly forwarded to London to the care of the Rothschilds. A little later the gossips affirmed that it had been sold by Dr. Evans, the American dentist, and that the proceeds had been applied to the support of the Empress at Chiselhurst. The true account of her flight, and of the valuables she took with her, has recently been published. It appears that when Prince Metternich appeared at the Tuileries, and bade the Empress hasten her departure, she went hurriedly into her bedroom, put on a brown waterproof cloak, a round traveling hat, took a green parasol, began to collect in great haste all the miniatures of the Emperor, of her son, of her sister, the Duchesse d'Albe, and of her niece, and put them into a lapis lazuli box, which, however, in the haste of her flight she was destined to leave behind. "Make haste, madame, I hear cries; they are mounting the stairs; they are coming!" cried M. Nigra. Prince Metternich went boldly into the bedroom and took the Empress by the arm. Every one had, more or less, lost their presence of mind. The Empress left without taking any money with her, although there was about 40,000f. in the drawers, and Marshal Vaillant, who had had a thought of this and bringing some rouleaux of gold with him, had, with the greatest difficulty, succeeded in entering the palace by the gate in the Rue de Rivoli, arrived too late to give them to the Empress. She was driven to the hotel of Dr. Evans, who supplied her with money. She was then put in the hands of Sir John Burgoyne, who conveyed her across the Channel, and when she set foot on British shores she was almost penniless. In the subsequent arrangement of her affairs, after the Commune, many of her valuables, and among them the crown, were restored to her.

The Bottom Out.

Now we have a story of Mr. Neff, residing near Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa., who recently, by attempting to draw water, found his well dry. On descending to investigate, it was related that he was astounded to discover that the bottom had actually fallen out of the well, and, in short, the well proved to be the entrance to an immense cave, stretching miles and miles in every direction. Stalagmites and stalactites of magnificent gorgeousness lent beauty and variety to the otherwise tomblike scene. Here and there a flowing stream of water rippled over stony beds, while thousands and thousands of bats fluttered their clammy wings, surprised at the entrusion of man. Petrified sea-shells of a hundred varieties strewed the floors and protruded from the strata. Among other things, it is said, valuable deposits of metallic ores were discovered, which, with all the rest of the ingenious narative, we hope may prove true, and add much to the material wealth of the country.

Secrets of the Sea.

Sooner or later the poles and Africa must yield up their little mysteries to the organization and persistence of modern exploration, and then there will be one thing only left to look for—a spot of ground large enough to be inhabited on which humanity has not its representatives. The search may not be hopeless, but certainly up to this date the most eccentric and indefatigable globe-trotters have failed to find any such place. The man, woman, or child, in this country of free schools who knows of even the existence of the Tristan Da Cunha islands can scarcely be found; yet most maps show them, and in some cyclopedias they are recognizable in the few lines about Tristan Da Cunha There are three islands in the group, which lies in the South Atlantic ocean, about midway between Africa and America, and nearly on a line drawn from Buenos Ayers to Cape Town. It was on the largest of the group, containing about forty square miles, that the ship Mabel Clark, owned in this city, and sailing from Liverpool to Hong Kong, was driven ashore by stress of weather two years next May day; and now, Capt. East, of her majesty's ship Comus, has just reported his delivery of the presents sent by President Hayes to the islanders who succored the crew. They are one hundred in number, and are chiefly descendants of a certain Corporal Glass, who was one of a garrison placed on the island by England when Bonaparte was imprisoned on St. Helena, fifteen hundred miles away. The oldest inhabitant is Peter Green, a hale, hearty man, in his 72d year, and the youngest is his great-grand child, aged a few months. There have only been four deaths in thirteen years, and no death in infancy was ever known among them. The perfect climate is probably the explanation of these facts. The community cultivate about twenty acres, potatoes being the chief crop, and usually get ten or twelve bushels from one of seed. They have five hundred cattle, five hundred sheep, and any quantity of fowls. The little state is both orderly and contented, and Peter Green is looked upon as the chief, although he disclaims all pretentions to power. Doubtless the fact that nearly a majority of the population are related to him—he had six teen children—accounts for the estimation in which he is held. Capt. East recommended his son, William Green, for the Albert medal, or the life-saving medal of the Royal Humane society, and as he greatly distinguished himself on the occasion of the Mabel Clark's wreck the matter is one for somebody's attention in this country, also. Some years ago the islanders begged some cats from a ship, which, for some reason, stopped at Tristan Da Cunha, but the perverse animals preferred rabbits and chickens to exclusive mice and now they run wild all over the island, while the mice are greater pests than ever. All the islanders want now is a clergyman. The chaplain of the Comus christened five childred, who, doubtless, could have waited a year or two longer for the ceremony, but the case of expectant brides and bridegrooms is hard indeed. Contemplative persons without inordinate appetites for letters and newspapers, may not find its picture unattractive, but the genius of the age is all for restless competition, and most people will regard such a life as vegetation rather than existence, and will not cease to wonder that human beings should, of their own free will choose to endure it.

No "Vag."

In the Buffalo Police Court, recently, there was a curious case involved in the examination of an Indian named Nicholas Smith, from near Brantford, Canada, and a pretty looking young white matron with two small children, from the same vicinity. Her name was Mirand Potts, and she stated that her husband left her some two months ago.

The Indian, who is remarkably intelligent, and a good-looking chap, perhaps thirty-five years of age, with a Caucasian formed head and face, and an excellent talker, accompanied by the woman, arrived at a hotel on Exchange street, and the two registered as husband and wife.

Thinking all was not right, the landlord notified the police, when they were arrested.

On being asked what was his purpose in coming here with this married woman and her little children, the Indian promply responded:

"To get married."

"Didn't you know that would be bigamy!—a states prison offense," his honor demanded.

"Bigamy don't frighten Indian," the noble red man responded.

"But suppose you found yourself in the penitentiary?"

"For as nice a woman as that," pointing to the pretty matron with the baby on her lap, as mildly unconcerned as if everything was perfectly serene, "I would take my chances for a dozen penitentiaries."

"Why don't you marry a squaw?"

"When I've got a chance to own as pretty a white wife as that!" again pointing to the young matron, with a cute smile of admiration in his black eyes, "Indian know too much for that."

"D'ye know what I've a good mind to do to you?"

"Well, no!"

"Send you to the Workhouse as a vag!"

"I guess not," said Mr. Indian, with a still outer smile, "I own a good farm out where I live, with a good house on it, and I've plenty of money in my pocket. Where will your vag come in?"

This was a stumper, so Mirand Potts was called up to see what she had to say. When asked if she did not know what a serious crime it was to marry a second time while her husband was living, she looked as innocent as a country girl sent out to milk the cows, and said:

"La me, 'Squire, I didn't know as it mattered. John he's up and left me, and he never was much account anyhow."

"Then you could stoop to marry a nigger Indian?"

"I don't know nothing about nigger Indian, but he's got a good place already provided, and so far as I've seen he's a good man, and I'd a heap rather have a smart Indian that would give me a good place to live, than a poor shankle no-account white man that runs away."

"But didn't you know if you married him it would be a States prison offence?"

"Yes, I suppose it might be. But I thought I could just as well get a divorce after, when I'd have more time."

As no crime had been committed, they were discharged.

The Maddest Woman

Probably there have been madder women than this one was, but we have never seen one near as mad as she seemed to be. She was going down a street, in Detroit, when it was raining, and she had an umbrella, two packages in yellow papers, and a shopping-bag. On the street there was a place where the sidewalk had been torn up to allow builders to haul out clay for a cellar. The workmen had gone in somewhere out of the rain, and nobody had thought to put down any loose boards. The clay was fresh and sticky, and about four inches deep. She hesitated, and looked back as though she thought it would be wise to go back a block and go around the mud, but finally concluded to go through it. Putting her packages under her arms, and holding the umbrella firmly, she stepped both feet into the clay. That was easy enough, but when she undertook to remove one foot the rubber shoe came off. She began to look mad then, but she was not half as mad as she got to be in a couple of minutes. She tried to get her foot back into the rubber as it stuck in the mud, and came near tipping over trying to balance on one foot, but by jabbing her umbrella into the mud she saved herself from sitting down sideways. Then she got both her feet into the overshoes and tried to step, she couldn't rescue those shoes to save her life. Then she looked around to see if anybody was looking. She bent over and took hold of one of the rubbers with her hand and finally coaxed it to come along with her foot, but while she was doing that one of her packages fell out from under her arm behind. She tried to turn around to pick it up, but her rubbers had become fastened in the yielding clay, and they would not move. At this point she began to get mad. Her warm-colored hair flashed fire, her eyes snapped, her face turned the color of a red wheelbarrow, and she looked around for a man to kill. It was the most awful sight ever witnessed by mortal man. For fully three minutes she stood there, and then she took her foot out of those rubbers, picked up the muddy things in her hands and waded ashore, her delicate gaiters going into the clay clear up to her shoe strings. When she got on to the plank walk on Van Buren street, she wiped her feet off on the fence, and after looking around for the author of her fun for a few minutes, she went away, looking back at every step as though the fate of the person who left that sidewalk open was sealed. It is said that a woman has been seen for two nights walking up and down the street, with a mountain howitzer strapped to her back, looking vainly for game that is out of season. Well, she had a right to be mad.

Marine Reminiscence.

The wonderful change which has taken place in navigation is shown by reference to the condition of our commerce thirty years ago. In 1855 there were 318 ships (all sailing vessels) registered at the Custom House of New York, belonging to that port. The largest was the Henry Clay, 1,207 tons. The average was about 500 tons, and to these were added 96 barks, which are three-masted vessels of smaller size. The largest of these was 464 tons and the smallest 160 tons. This entire fleet has given place to steam navigation, and, considering the immense increase in our commerce, it would seem hardly possible that it could be performed by sailing vessels. In 1840 the steamer British Queen visited New York and one of its passengers, by way of bravado, told his friends that he would be home by a specified time. The period designated for the entire trip was 32 days, three of which were spent in that port. He astonished his friends by accomplishing this purpose, but at present the same thing could be done in one third less time. The best liners then took hardly more than a dozen of first-class passengers, and it may be added that one of the last men of distinction to cross the Atlantic in this manner was Washington Irvng. When appointed to the mission at Madrid he was invited by Grinnell, Minturn & Co. to accept a stateroom in one of their best vessels. He returned, however, in a steamer. Among the most popular of the the above-mentioned packets was the "Dramatic Line," controlled by Edward K. Collins. He had great histrionic taste, and hence named his ships the Garrick, the Siddons, the Shakespeare, and the Roscius. Collins foresaw the supremacy of steam, and this led him to create the "Collins Line," whose ill-fate has long been familiar to the public. Looking back upon the above-mentioned fleet of barks and ships, numbering more than 400, it is sad to think that all are out of existence, having been either wrecked at sea or broken up for their material.

Blind as Bats.

The subject of color blindness came up at a ferry-dock saloon, Detroit, the other day, and an old ex-captain offered to test the eyes of several sailors present. He got off his stool, laid down his pipe, and began:

"Now, boys, what is the color of my nose?"

"White!" they replied in a chorus. It was as red as a beet, but they were after a drink.

"Correct," said the captain. "This convinces me that your eyes are all right as to the color of white. What is the hair?"

"Gray."

"Correct again, except the sandy spots. "You'll all pass on white and gray. What is the color of that dog out there?"

"Black."

"So it is. And the color of his chair is—what?"

"Red."

"And of this?"

"Blue."

"And what is my general appearance?" That is, if you saw me forty rods off how would you describe me?"

"As a perfect gentleman," was the ready reply.

They thought they had him then. He started for the bar, but halted and finally sat down and had no more to say for a long ten minutes. After they had despaired of getting any beer at his expense and was about to go out he suddenly said:

"Ah! boys, one more question. If I treat this crowd what would be the color of the liquid?"

"It would be the color of beer," they hopefuliy shouted.

"Blind as bats—worse case I ever saw!" he mumbled, as he took his hand from his pocket, "It would be exactly the color of ice water!"

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3., 1880.

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL
Is published every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at
$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE
Or $1.25 if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 week.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
1 square....	$1 00	$2 50	$3 00	$4 00	$7 00
¼ column,..	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
½ column,..	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00	35 00
1 column,..	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.
Job Work done on short notice.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

Rev. Sam. Smith will preach next Sunday morning.
Sunday School, 2 P. M.—D. L. Zerby, supt.

Methodist.

Sunday School, 1 P. M.,—D. Kimport, supt.
Rev J. B. Akers will preach naxt Sunday evening.

Reformed.

Rev. Siegle will have communion services in Aaronsburg next Sunday morning. Preparatory services Saturday afternoon.

United Brethren.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—
Communion services in Aaronsburg next Sunday morning in german and in the evening English Preparatory services Saturday afternoon, preaching also Friday and Satureay evening. Preaching in Millheim Sunday afternoon.
United Sunday School, 9 A. M.—F. D. Luse supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 955, I. O. O. F. meets in heir hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening.
Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.
A. O. DEININGER, Sec. B. O. DEININGER, N. G

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 6½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.
D. L. ZERBY, Sec. A. O. Deininger, Master.,

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.
A. WALTER, Sec, B. O. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.
F. P. OTTO, Sec., J. F. HARTER, Pres't.

Millheim Escort of Co. B., 5th Regt., N. G., hold their drill meeting on the second story of Alexander's Block, every Tuesday and Friday evening.

Offi'al Directer

Regular Terms of Court—Fourth Mondays of January, April, August and November.

President Judge—Hon. Chas. A. Mayer, Lock Haven.
Additional Law Judge—Hon. John H. Orvis, Bellefonte.
Associate Judges—Hons. Samuel Frank, John Dlven.
Prothonotary—J. C. Harper.
Register of Wills and Clerk of O. C.—W. E. Burchfield.
Recorder of Deeds, &c.—William A. Tobias.
District Attorney—David F. Fortney.
Sheriff—John Spangler.
Treasurer—Adam Yearick.
County Surveyor—Joseph Devling.
Coroner—Dr. Joseph Adams.
County Commissioners—Andrew Gregg, George Swab, Jacob Dunkle.
Clerk to County Commissioners—Henry Beck.
Attorney to County Commissioners—C. M. Bower.
Janitor of the Court House—Bartrim Galbraith.
County Auditors—James T. Stewart, George R. Williams, Thomas B. Jamison.
Jury Commissioners—John Shannon, David W. Kline.
Superintendent of Public Schools—Prof. Henry Meyer.

Centre County Democratic Committee for 1880.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Bellefonte, N. W.,	Wm. Galbraith,	Bellefonte
" S. W.,	W C Heinle	"
" W W.,	Wm Harper	"
Milesburg	Frank E Bible	Milesburg
Unionville	P J McDonnell	Unionville
Howard	A J Gardner	Howard
Philipsburg	C G Herlinger	Philipsb'g
Millheim	J H Reifsnyder	Millheim
Benner	Uriah Stover	Bellefonte
Boggs,	Jas A McClain	Milesburg
Burnside	Wm Hepple	PineGlenn
College	Sam'l Gilliland	Boalsburg
Curtin	David Delong	Howard
Ferguson, N. P.	Dan Driebelbis	State Col.
" N. P.	O M Sheets	Stormston
Gregg	L M Rishel	Spring M's
Haines	George Keister,	Aaronsb'g
Halfmoon	John Ward	Stormsto'n
Harris	Sam'l Ishler	Boalsburg
Howard	David Tanyer	Howard
Huston	H G Chronister	Martha
Liberty	W H Gardner	Blanchard
Marion	John Hoy, Jr.	Walker
Miles	Sam'l K Faust	Millheim
Patton	G W Rumberger	Fillmore
Penn	W F Smith	Millheim
Potter, N. P.	D F Luse	Centre Hall
" S. P.	G W Spangler	Tusseyv'e
Rush	William Cullen	Philipsb'g
Snow Shoe	John G Uzzle	Snow Shoe
Spring	E C Wood	Bellefonte
Taylor	Samuel Hoover	Fowler
Union	J S Fredericks	Fleming
Walker	Samuel Decker	Zion
Worth	G R Williams	P't Matilda

J. L. SPANGLER, Chairman.
FRANK E. BIBLE, Secretary.

STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson Co,
AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, Philadelphia.

KANSAS DEMOCRATS.

The Delegation to the Democratic Convention Uninstructed.

TOPEKA, Kan. May 27.— In the democratic convention a resolution was adopted by a vote of 195 to 163, as follows:

Resolved, That we place entire confidence in the action of the democratic national convention, and hold that the convention will be such as to commend itself to the approval of the great democratic masses; and to this end that our delegation will be in such a situation as to exert the greatest influence to such a desirable accomplishment, we hereby declare it to be the sense of this convention that they go wholly uninstructed as to any particular candidate for the presidency.

At midnight, after the election of delegates and alternates, the convention adjourned.

The convention cannot be considered a victory for any one candidate, as here are strong friends of Seymour, Hendricks and Tilden in the delegation.

AT CHICAGO.

The fight for the Presidential nomination is very bitter but indications strongly point to Grant as the successful man. It makes no difference to the Grantites that the *people* are very generally opposed to him; they have other and stronger factors in their calculation on which to rely for success. They have able and unscrupulous leaders—Cameron, Conkling, Logan, and these are backed respectively by *their* three big *slave* states, Pennsylvania, New York and Illinois. They have money in abundance and know where to put it to do the most good. Many of the Southern delegates are "cullud brethrens" who represent nobody, and whose only interest in the matter is the amount of cash they can make out of it. Donk Ameron has just the exact *stuff* they so much need and of course they are his vassals. Besides all this Grant has the Babcocks, the Belknaps, the ringsters and corruptionists generally, in his favor. All these want back the old commander, and it would indeed be a wonder if such a combination could not nominate him.

Blaine has the Republican *people* with him, but that amounts to nothing practically. The party nabobs have manifested an utter contempt for the will of the people. The wishes of the rank and file gives them not the least concern.

Blaine has a leader—Mr. E. C. Chandler who is in no respect a match to any one of Grant's chosen trio, much less for the combination.

Lastly the Blaine men may not have the necessary cash to purchase the darkey delegates and other rubbish of convention. Altogether matters look decidedly Grantish, and if he is not nominated some other man than Blaine or Sherman—probably one but little spoken of as a candidate will be the man.

MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRATS.

The State Convention Sends an Uninstructed Delegation to Cincinnati.

JACKSON, Miss., May 27.—The democratic state convention was held today. Ex-Gov. Humphreys was elected to Cincinnati and will go uninstructed. No expressions indicating the preference of the convention were given.

Our Washington Letter.

Washington D. C. May 29th 1880.

No one ever saw hotter May weather in Washington than we are having now. The few Radical Congressmen who have not gone to Chicago are sorry now that they prolonged the session by dilatory or other parliamentary tricks. When the weather is hot out of doors, it is intensely hot in the House and Senate Chambers, and especially at the night sessions there is actual and severe suffering. A little industry on the part of the Committee during December, January and February, and more decent regard for the proprieties of legislature business among the Radicals, would have enabled congress to adjourn in March or early in April, thereby escaping the hot weather altogether. Possibly the members will learn wisdom from experience. Adjournment is now spoken of as likely to be reached by the 10th or middle of June. It can be easily brought about up that time. All the appropriation bills have been reported, and the few other measures that are understood to be agreed upon by the majority can be disposed of speedily: Among these are the bill to create a Commission of citizens to recommend a scheme of tariff revision, the Ute agreement, and bills to protect the poolls from partisan raids of Special Deputy Marshals and superiors of elections.

Those who have gone hence to Chicago telegraph back the most conflicting reports. The Grant men say that Grant's nomination is beyond a doubt. Blaine's men say, he already has a majority, and Sherman's men are full of hope.

CARROLL.

One of the most urgent demands of our time is a system of education which shall train the young to apply their school learning. At the Pennsylvania State College practical instruction in Agriculture, Horticulture, Botany, Zoology, Mechanist, Chemistry, etc; is given, and thus theory in the class room is applied and enforced by experience in the field and laboratory. Spring session opens April 9th. For catalogue and full information address the Business Manager, State College, Centre Co., Pa. tf.

JUST WHAT HE THINKS.

GEN CAMERON, in his interview with the correspotdent of the New York *Herald*, says there is a broad distinction between three consecutive terms of the presidency and a third term after a vacation of one term. He says if a president were elected three times consecutively "the idea might get into the incumbent's head that he was next to indispensable." It is to be feared that that very idea has been put into Gen. Grant's head by the stalwart politicians who have so bitterly denounced Hayes and so fervently prayed for the restoration of Grantism.—*Ex.*

HAYES AND MCPHERSON are both civil service reformers, but they don't work in exactly the same way. On the 22nd of June, 1877, the following circular was issued to Federal officeholders:

No assessment for political purposes on officers or subordinates should be allowed. This rule is applicable to every department of the civil service. It should be understood by every officer of the General Government that he is expected to conform his conduct to its requirements. R. B. Hayes.

Mr. McPherson, having been dismissed as editor of the *Press* for general stupidity, was made Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, and he must have money to keep the shop open. Under date of April 19, 1880, he issued a circular to the Federal office-holders, requesting them to call and pay down their assessments, and he takes the liberty of assuring them that it will be quite agreeable to the administration. He says.

Under the circumstances in which the country finds itself placed, the committee believes that you will esteem it both a privilege and a pleasure to make its fund a contribution, which it is hoped may not be less than $——. The committee is authorized to state that such voluntary contributions from persons employed in the service of the United States will not be objected to in any official quarter.

Please make prompt and favorable response to this letter by bank check or draft or postal money order, payable to the order of George Frs. Dawson, treasurer, P.O. lock box 723, Washington, D. C.

By order of committee.

EDWARD MCPHERSON, Secretary.

Is McPherson playing the confidence game on the Hayes officials, or did Hayes deliberately falsify his purpose when he forbade such political adventurers McPherson to call upon them in the name.

Statement of the Aggregate Value of Real and Personal Property in Centre County, Pa, for the Year A. D. 1880.

Bellefonte Boro	$ 697,015
Howard "	75,903
Millheim "	126,954
Milesburg "	107,057
Unionville "	61,579
Philipsburg "	275,948
Benner Township	425,564
Boggs "	270,969
Burnside "	47,462
College "	572,359
Curtin "	57,673
Ferguson "	633,826
Gregg "	692,190
Haines "	760,835
Half Moon "	235,208
Harris "	375,954
Howard "	185,773
Huston "	99,421
Liberty "	221,589
Marion "	342,286
Miles "	524,313
Patton "	270,749
Penn "	328,854
Potter "	913,540
Rush "	137,885
Spring "	562,851
Snow Shoe "	87,076
Taylor "	86,899
Union "	116,732
Walker "	610,096
Worth "	73,070
Total	$9,793,030

The above condensed statement of the aggregate value of all taxable property in Centre county exhibits some curious facts. By it the county is "*worth*" in round numbers $10,000,000. $20,000,000 would be much nearer the truth. Of the townships Potter stands at the head of the list, with nearly $1,000,000 worth of property, while Gregg comes next and Walker third. Of the six boroughs Bellefonte is by much the wealthiest, Phillipsburg comes second, Millheim third, Milesburg fourth, Howard fifth and Unionville last. The seven townships and one borough south of Nittany mountain foot up $4,156,476; while the eighteen townships and five boroughs north of said mountain aggregate only $5,676,594. By what law or rule the taxable value of lands are fixed we do not know, but the system—if there is a system—has gloring defects, and consequently great injustice is practiced in the distribution of taxes. For example, Potter township pays taxes on a valuation of $913,540, and Snow Shoe only $87,076; and yet the value of coal and lumber annually produced by the latter far exceeds in value all the agricultural productions of the former. What does it really matter to the owner whether he periodically reap natures wealth from the earth's surface, or whether he dig it from her bowels? The process is indeed different, but the result to him is the same; and so should there be some equable informity in valuation and taxation.

Secretary Sherman does not lose confidence in the campaign and the stampede towards Grant which has taken place among the weak kneed in no way affects him. Referring to propositions to place his name on the ticket with Grant, Sherman said that he was not a candidate for the second, but for the first place, and that, in his judgment, Grant would not be nominated on the first, or on any subsequent ballot at Chicago: He thinks Cameron's figures grossly wild, and believes that in the fight between Grant and Blaine both will go to the wall and that he, Sherman, will come into the inheritance.

At the Lancaster county Republican primaries last week a vote was taken for U. S. Senator, merely as a test of strength of the candidates—Hon. Galusha A. Grow, ex-member of congress and formerly speaker of the national House of Representatives and M. S. Quay, Cameron-Corruption-Ring-Pardon-Board-candidate. The result was as follows: Grow, 6434; Quay, 4928. The Republican party is getting very tired of the Cameron yoke.

A BOOM FOR MORRISON.

The Choice of a Conference Held Last Night in Washington.

Special Dispatch to THE TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

Congressmen and other eminent citizens of the State of Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, Virginia and Kentucky met in the parlors of Willard's Hotel to-night for the purpose of consulting as to the fitness and availability of the various candidates mentioned for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. After a very free interchange of opinion an informal vote was taken and the unanimous choice was found to be Hon. William R. Morrison, of Illinois. Among those present were Proctor Knott, of Kentucky; Blackburn, of the same State; Reagan of Texas; Eppa Hunton, of Virginia; General Chalmers, of Mississippi; Atkins, of Tennessee, chairman of the House appropriations committee, and many other men of national prominence, including most of the Missouri delegation now in town.

GENERAL H. W. SLOCUM in a public letter tells of a 'hazing case at West Point which he thinks was equal in cruelty and meanness to the Whittaker outrage. In January, 1871, three cadets were driven out of their rooms and away from the Point. It was bitter cold, and the persecuted boys thinly clad as they were, wandered all the way to Poughkeepsie. A congressional committee found that Frederick Dent Grant was the ringleader in the outrage, but when his father, then President, was informed of the committee's resolution recommending Frederick's expulsion, he said he would pay the same attention to it as if it were passed at a Western town meeting.

Two more dark horse candidates have been added to the Democratic list: Col. W. R. Morrison, a member of congress from Illinois, and Hon, Henry B. Payne, of Cleveland, Ohio Both are considered first grade men.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.—Appeals will be held at the Election Houses for the different boroughs and townships of Centre County as follows:

Patton township, Monday, June 7.
Half Moon township, Tuesday, June 8.
Ferguson township, Wednesday, June 9., in Pine Grove.
Harris township, Thursday, June 10.
College township, Friday, June 11.
Potter township, at Old Fort Hotel, Saturday, June 12.
Gregg township, Monday, June 14.
Penn township and Millheim Borough, Tuesday, June 15.
Haines township, Wednesday, June 16.
Miles township, Thursday, June 17.
Walker township, Friday, June 18.
Marion township, Saturday, June 19.
Howard township and Borough, Monday, June 21.
Liberty township, Tuesday, June 22.
Curtin township, Wednesday, June 23.
Boggs township, Thursday, June 24.
Milesburg borough, Friday, June 25.
Union township and Unionville, Saturday, June 26.
Huston township, Monday, June 28.
Worth township, Tuesday, June 29.
Taylor township, at Fowler, Wednesday, June 30.
Rush township and Philipsburg, Thursday, July 1.
Burnside township, Friday, July 2.
Snow Shoe township, Saturday, July 3.
Spring township, Monday, July 5.
Benner township, Tuesday, July 6.
Bellefonte borough, Wednesday, July 7.

From 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. of each day.

The assessors with their assesements and their assistants are required to be in attendance.

ANDREW GREGG,
GEORGE SWAB,
HENRY BECK, JACOB DUNKLE,
Clerk. Commissioners.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 233 South Fourth street, Philadelphia Pa., on Tuesday, June 8th, 1880 at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Election for President and Directors same day and place.

JAMES R. M'CLURE,
Secretary.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of H. G. Smith, late of Penn township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES C. SMITH,
22-6t Executor.

PENSIONS!

obtained for disabled soldiers, from date of discharge, if application is filed before July 1st, 1880. Pensions increased. Send postage for new laws, blanks and instructions. Address,
W. C. BERINGER & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., or Washington, D. C.
Oldest Claim Agency in the United States. 12-2m

CENTRAL
State Normal School
(Eighth Normal School District.)
LOCK HAVEN, CLINTON CO., PA.

A. N. RAUB, A. M., *Principal.*

This School as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.
Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure water, soft spring water.
Location healthful and easy of access.
Surrounding scenery unsurpassed.
Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work.
Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough.
Expenses moderate.
Fifty cents a week deduction to those preparing to teach.
Students admitted at any time.
Courses of study prescribed by the State; I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV. Scientific.

ADJUNCT COURSES.

I. Academic. II. Commercial. III. Music. IV. Art.

The Elementary and Scientific courses are Professional, and students graduating therein receive Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding degrees: Master of the Elements, and Master of the Sciences. Graduates in the other courses receive Normal certificates of their attainments, signed by the Faculty.
The Professional courses are liberal, and are in thoroughness not inferior to those of our best colleges.
The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this school to help to secure it by furnishing intelligent and efficient teachers for her schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving school.
For catalogue and terms address the Principal.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Stockholder's Trustees—J. H. Barton, M. D., A. H. Best, Jacob Brown, S. M. Bickford, Samuel Christ, A. N. Raub, R. G. Cook, T. C. Hipple, Esq., G. Kintzing, E. P. McCormick, Esq., W. W. Rankin, Wm. H. Brown.
State Trustees—Hon. A. G. Curtin, Hon. H. L. Dieffenbach, Gen. Jesse Merrill, Hon. Wm. Bigler, J. C. C. Whaley, S. Millar McCormick Esq.

OFFICERS.

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Gen. JESSE MERRILL, Vice President, Lock Haven, Pa.
S. MILLAR MCCORMICK, Secretary, Lock Haven, Pa.
THOMAS YARDLEY, Treasurer, Lock Haven, Pa.

CONSUMPTION CURED
BY
CRUDE PETROLEUM PILLS.
Gained 29 lbs. weight in two months.

POWHATTAN C. H., VA., April, 1880.
DR. M. MILTON:
Dear Sir—After having been sick twelve months, and tried the best physicians of the country without doing me the least good, I tried your CRUDE PETROLEUM PILLS. When I commenced taking them I caughed almost incessantly, had hemmorrhage, night sweats, etc. I weighed 114 lbs. After taking the Pills two months the caugh and night sweats ceased and had no hemorrhages, and weighed 143 lbs.
Yours, respectfully,
FRED. C. DUNN.

Thousands of cases like the above.
The Pills are also a positive cure for chronic Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, and all Lung and Throat troubles.
TRIAL BOXES, 25 CTS. LARGE BOXES (130 pills) $1. Sent by mail on receipt of price, with directions. Address
DR. M. MILTON,
21-3m IRVING, N. Y.

PENSIONS! Apply at once, if you have been disabled in the U. S. service. LAW EXPIRES JULY 1st, 1880, FOR ARREARS. PENSIONS INCREASED. Thousands of Pensioners are rated too low. BOUNTY AND NEW DISCHARGES PROCURED. Information freely given. Send stamps for blanks Address,
STODDART & CO.
Room 8 St. Cloud Building,
Washington, D. C.

PENSIONS! Every Soldier disabled in disease, or injury, is entitled to pension. Pensions date back to time of discharge or death of soldier. Claims of all description prosecuted. Copies of lost discharges obtained. Claims filed by attorneys who have since died, or from other causes have ceased to practice, finished without delay. Address, with stamp, H. S. BERLIN & CO., Attorneys,
P. O. Box, 592. Washington, D. C. 21-3m

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 9th, 1879, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

	WESTWARD.		
ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia		11 55 p. m.
"	" Harrisburg		4 25 a. m.
"	" Williamsport		8 55 a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore		9 07 a. m.
"	" Lock Haven		9 40 a. m.
"	" Renovo		11 00 a. m.
"	arr. at Erie		7 55 p. m.
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia		8 00 a. m.
"	" Harrisburg		11 25 a. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport		2 25 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven		3 50 p. m.
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia		11 50 a. m.
"	" Harrisburg		3 35 p. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport		7 25 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven		8 40 p. m.
	EASTWARD.		
PACIFIC EXP. leaves	Lock Haven		7 00 a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore		7 33 a. m.
"	" Williamsport		8 15 a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg		12 05 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia		3 40 p. m.
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Lock Haven		11 20 a. m.
"	" Williamsport		12 40 p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg		4 10 p. m.
"	" Philadelphia		7 20 p. m.
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo		8 40 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven		9 50 p. m.
"	" Williamsport		11 10 p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg		2 45 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia		7 00 a. m.
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport		12 25 a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg		3 50 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia		7 40 a. m.

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains from Wilkesbarre and Scranton.
Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and East Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.
Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.
Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.
Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.
WM. A. BALDWIN, General Sup't.

L. C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

	WESTWARD.		
	1.	3.	5.
LEAVE	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Montandon	7 00	2 60	6 20
Lewisburg Arrive	7 15	2 10	6 35
Lewisburg Leave	7 15	2 20	
Fair Ground	7 20	2 30	
Biehl	7 30	2 40	
Vicksburg	7 35	2 48	
Mifflinburg Arrive	7 50	3 05	
Mifflinburg Leave	7 50	3 15	
Millmont	8 10	3 35	
Laurelton	8 20	3 50	
Coburn	9 30		
Arrive at Spring Mills	10 00		
	EASTWARD.		
	2.	4.	6.
LEAVE	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Spring Mills		10 20	
Coburn		10 45	
Laurelton		11 55	4 05
Millmont		12 05	4 20
Mifflinburg Arrive		12 30	4 40
Mifflinburg Leave		12 30	4 50
Vicksburg		12 45	5 05
Biehl		12 52	5 13
Fair Ground		1 02	5 23
Lewisburg Arrive		1 10	5 30
Lewisburg Leave	6 35	1 20	5 45
Arr. at Montandon	6 50	1 30	6 00

Nos. 1 & 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.
Nos. 3 & 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.
Nos. 5 & 6 with Fast Line west.
An Omnibus will run between Lewisburg and Montandon, to convey passengers to and from Pacific Express east on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.
The regular Railroad Tickets will be honored between these two points.

PENSIONS!

obtained for disabled soldiers, from date of discharge, if application is filed before July 1st, 1880. Pensions increased. Send postage for new laws, blanks and instructions. Address,
W. C. BERINGER & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., or Washington, D. C.
Oldest Claim Agency in the United States. 12-2m

! KAMP !

THE BOOT & SHOE MAN
OF
LOCK HAVEN.

I have a very large stock of
BOOTS, SHOES,
Slippers & Ladies'
WALKING SHOES,
just opened up for Spring and Summer wear. My stock is as cheap as it was a year ago, because I bought it for cash before the advance. I am the only shoe dealer in Lock Haven that buys for cash & pays no rent where-fore I can sell you a better article for the same money than any dealer in the city. Give me a call and you will be convinced that your place to buy is

KAMP'S.

AS USUAL !
HARRIS'S
Standard Store,
235 MARKET ST.,
LEWISBURG, PA.,
ALWAYS AHEAD!

No old Stock or shopworn Goods!

EVERYTHING NEW!
APPERTAINING TO THE SEASON.

Having made early Spring purchases, we are enabled to offer our patrons a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of the following articles, and a comparison of our prices with other establishments is respectfully solicited.

EVERY THING MARKED IN
PLAIN FIGURES,
AND
Strictly ONE Price!

Spring Hats and Bonnets
IN ALL GRADES!
Ribbons, Silks and
SATINS!
Feathers & Flowers
AN ENDLESS ASSORTMENT OF
Laces and Embroideries
25 per cent below regular prices.
GLOVES, HOSIERY AND
CORSETS!
SILK, LINEN AND CAMBRIC
HANDKERCHIEFS!
ALL THE NOVELTIES IN
LADIE NECKWARE!
A FULL LINE OF
DRESS BUTTONS!
REAL AND IMITATION
HAIR GOODS!
Zephyrs,
Germantown Wools,
Chromo & other Mottoes!
BLACK WALNUT
Picture Frames
IN ALL SIZES, A SPECIALITY,
AT FULLY 50 PER CENT. LESS
THAN ELSEWHERE.

We will receive daily during the Spring and Summer Season additions to the above.

NESBIT BROS.,

Successors to the "East Lewisburg Lumber & Manufacturing Company,
Manufacturers of
Flooring, Siding, Moulding, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Verandas and all other kinds of Building Materials.

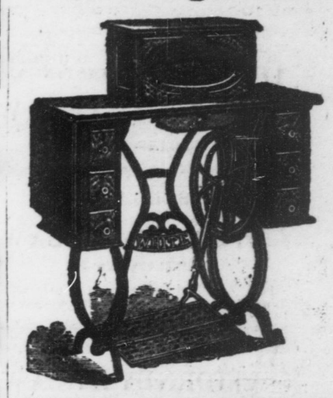
BEING provided with ample facilities, the latest and most improved machinery, and the best mechanical skill, we are prepared to execute all orders promptly, and in the very best manner.

We give special attention to the furnishing of Material for the better grades of
HOUSE BUILDING.

Also, to the manufacture of SCHOOL OFFICE and CHURCH FURNITURE, SUNDAY SCHOOL, and PRIVATE BOOK CASES.

FACTORY—EAST LEWISBURG. NESBIT BROS.
N. B.—We can send Materials to Coburn or Spring Mills at cheap freights. 25-1y

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
OF THE
White Sewing Machine



IN THE THIRD YEAR OF ITS EXISTENCE, ITS SALES AMOUNT TO
54,853 Machines.
NO OTHER MACHINE EVER HAD SUCH
A RECORD OF POPULARITY.
It is the Lightest-Running, Easiest Selling, and Best Satisfying Machine
IN THE WORLD.
Agents wanted. For terms, address
White Sewing Machine Co.,
CLEVELAND, O.

DOMESTIC
IT STANDS AT THE HEAD
SO LIGHT A Child can Run It.
SO SIMPLE It Requires No Care.
SO STRONG It Never Wears Out.
DOMESTIC

LADIES! USE
"Domestic" Paper Fashions

1888 LADIES' POLONAISE. 9 Sizes, 30 to 46 Inches, Bust Measure. Price, 35 Cents.

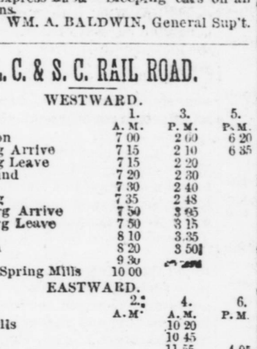
They are especially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire to dress well. They are unsurpassed in Style, perfect in Fit, and so simple that they are readily understood by the most inexperienced. Send 5c. for catalogue. Address,
"Domestic" Fashion Co.,
NEW YORK.

PATENTS !
NO CHARGE UNLESS SUCCESSFUL.
INVENTORS AND PATENTEES
SEND STAMP FOR OUR
PAMPHLET INFORMATION.
Address:
HOWARD & CO
WASHINGTON, D. C.

THUNDER,
Lightning, Wind and Rain, you will NEVER HAVE SUCH A CHANCE AGAIN. We have the best large size, improved RUBBER ROLL Clothes Wringer in the World, selling at LESS THAN HALF PRIZE. Good references guaranteed. Everybody "red hot" to get one! No competition; The best chance of your life to MAKE MONEY. Samples, $2.50. Circulars and full particulars free. AGENTS WILLING TO BE CONVINCED. Address, PARAGON WRINGER CO., New Bedford, Mass. 12-3m

PATENTS
and how to obtain them. Pamphlet free, upon receipt of Stamp for postage. Address—
GILMORE, SMITH & CO.
Solicitors of Patents,
Near Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

UNDERTAKING.
The subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of this neighborhood that they have engaged in the undertaking business. They are prepared to fill all calls in this line at any time and would kindly solicit a share of patronage. A Full Line of



COFFINS & CASKETS
always on hand, which we are also ready to furnish to other undertakers at reasonable prices.
SHOP ON PENN STREET, MILLHEIM, PA.
LOSE, HARTER & CO.

The Millheim Journa .

THURSDAY, JUNE 3., 1880

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Local Department.

—Without the slightest doubt Lewin's Philadelphia Branch is the best clothing store in the county.

—The U. S. Senate passe appropriating $25,000 for a new post office at Milton. Right.

Sunday School Reward Cards Tickets,&c. at John C. Miller & Co, Bookstore, Bellefonte.

—Our friends John Stover and wife left us on Monday for Mifflin county, where John bought a farm, about seven miles east of Lewistown, on the S. & L. Rail Road. Their P. O. is Painter. Sorry to leave them, but such is the way of the world.

—HEADQUARTERS for Books and Stationary, at the Model Book Store of John C. Miller & Co. Bellefonte, Pa.

—Revs. M. J Carothers and U. F. Swengle have removed from Milton to Lewisburg, since the big fire. This swells the number of Evangelical preachers in that town to nine—four of whom are presiding elders. The *Chronicle* man thinks Lewisburg is now fully edtitled to a bishop.

JOHN C. MILLER & Co. of Bellefonte, have the finest assortment of Wall Paper ever brought to Centre County. 4t

—WANTED. Two good stout girls for kitchen work. Permanent situation and good wages. Apply at once at the JOURNAL OFFICE. tf.

—A heavy winter suit certainly does not *suit* you in such warm weather as this. Therefore go to the Philadelphia Branch and get yourself a suit that is really *suitable* for the season.

—A splendid private residence with the good will of a medical practice for sale. For particulars apply at this office. tf.

—Chromos, Brackets, Wall Pockets, Picture Frames, Toilet Setts, Fancy China Ware and Velvet Frames, al in endless variety at John C. Miller & Co, Bellefonte, Pa.

We received a communication from Spring Mills signed *Spectator*, which we respectfully decline to publish. Although well written the subject matter is of no interest to the public.

—Charley Sturgis sells a handy little contrivance called the National Watch key. It is not a key to wind the national watch, but many keys that can be attached to any possible watch and sells ready adjusted for fifty cents. Get one.

—Last Friday, our friend Wm. H. Harter, gave us a short call, affording us an opportunity for quite an interesting chat in reference to this, that, and the other. Call again, William, and we will continue the subject.

—About one half of the immense business done at the Philadelphia Branch Clothing Store, Bellefonte is due to the good quality and low prices of the goods, and the other half to judicious advertising. Mr. Lewin understands the business thoroughly.

—Several of our young men are making an effort to start a hook and ladder company in Millheim, and their list of members at this writing numbers 20, The idea is very recommendable, and we wish them success as well as the support of the town in their enterprise.

CAUTION!

All persons are hereby cautioned not to buy a note drawn by me in favor of Thomas Harper, and held for collection by Solomon Ettlinger. as I will not pay the same unless compelled by law, having an offset against said note for almost twice its amount.

JACOB NEIDIGH.

Woodward, Pa., Apl. 23d, 1880.

—THE MILLHEIM MARBLE WORKS are prepared to furnish anything in their line of trade, from a little headstone to a costly and elaborate monument, at prices that can not be undersold in the state. If you want anything to mark the last resting place of a departed friend the Millheim Works is the place to serve you.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—On Monday morning Mr. George Fowler, an old, well known and much respected citizen of Haines township, departed this life at his home. His death was sudden and unexpected—caused by heart disease. We did not learn Mr. Fowler's age but suppose it to be about eighty years.

—Geo. A. Runk, Esq., the new proprietor of the Spring Mills property, in company with Mr. W. A. Kerlin, gave us a call last week. Mr. R. is a gentleman of culture and experience and is posessed of fine social and conversational qualities. They were returning from a visit to Woodward and Mr. R. expresses himself much pleased with our beautiful valley.

—We understand that the trustees of the Millheim Cemetery have taken steps to incorporate that concern, That looks like business. At last and we hope they will push the matter to consummation, until our much-neglected grave yard shall have been enlarged, thoroughly cleaned an d trimmed up and all surrounded by a new or at least a repaired fence. Gentlemen, since you have finally commenced don't stop until you have discharged your full duty.

NEW PROPRIETOR. The Bush Hous at Bellefonte is just now undergoing a thorough process of repapering and repainting, from top to bottom, and will also be furnished with new furniture throughout, after all which a new proprietor takes charge; an experienced hotelist of New York, we are informed.

—The welcome rain has come at last. Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night, it rained very freely at intervals winding up with a heavy thundershower on Sunday evening. We had a fairized rain the other Saturday morning, but the earth was so dry that it did not do much good. The rain on Saturday and Sunday however was amply sufficient to saturate old mother earth thoroughly. All the growing crops have received a big lift.

—Had a private letter from Mr. F O. Metzger, who is now in Philadelphia, from which we learn that Fred likes that little village and his own situation quite well. Glad to hear it, Fred, and shall always rejoice in your success. But don't—for goodness sake—don't ask us to write long letters telling you how Jack and Jill, their brothers, cousins, uncles and aunts, are getting along. Can't possibly do it. Very often we answer our letters by sending the *Journal*, and this is generally altogether satisfactory.

—Snook's Mill over at Pine Creek has a tip-top miller in the person of Mr. Valentine Breon. That is our *gude whife* says so, and that is absolutely conclusive every time.

By the way we know "Felty" like a book. La sakes, we well remember—guess he does too—how we used to spank him, some twenty eight years ago—not for making poor flour but for reasons quitedifferent. How times do change—people too.

—The CENTRAL STATE NORMAL SCHOOL at Lock Haven, is one of the best institutions of learning in the state that it enjoys a very prosperous career. Our teachers who contemplate acquiring a higher degree of attainments and consequent usefulness would do well to attend the Central State Normal for a session or several sessions. Read the advertisement in another column.

It is pretty generally conceded that none of the candidates for President will stand any chance at all for a nomination unless clad in one of Lewin's best suits. We had thought of making arrangements with Mr. Lewin soon—guess we will—to have a brand new uniform made for GEN. HANCOK, the finest looking man, the best general an altogether the most popular, most available candidate of them all.

—RELIEF MEETING. A meeting of a small number of our citizens was held in the Town Hall last Thursday evening, for the purpose of making an effort to do something for suffering Milton.

On motion Dr. D. H. Mingle was called to the chair and B. O. Deininger appointed Secretary. In a few remarks the chairman stated the object of the meeting. Short addresses were also made by Hon. W. K. Alexander and the secratery.

On motion the chairman appointed a committee of eight—two for each division of the town—to solicit subscriptions for the Milton sufferers. The following named persons constitute the committee: For the S. W. Division—Miss Maggie Alexander, Miss Emma Ulrich. N. W. Division—Miss Joanna H. Deininger, Miss Hattie T. Lanich; S. E. Division—Miss Minnie Hartman, Miss Mazie Foote; N. E. Division—Miss Addie Eisenhuth, Miss Rosie Musser.

On motion W. K. Alexander, Dr. Mingle and J. W. Snook, were appointed a committee to solicit contributions from persons visiting town.

D. I. Brown and R. H. R. Harter were appointed a committee to inform those of the collecting committee who were not present of their appointment.

A. Walter, Samuel Weiser, Jr., and B. O. Deininger, were appointed a committee to receive and forward all contributions received. Adjourned.

The Secretary.

—Some parties have been sending anonymous letters to a number of our citizens in which threats are made to burn our borough. Last Friday night was the day fixed for this great conflagration, and we hear of persons who did not sleep that night for fear of the fire. One of these days the authors of these incendiary letters will be caught and they will then discover that it is a penitentiary offence to indulge in this sort of correspondence.—*Lewisburg Journal.*

—DECORATION AT MILLHEIM was an entire success this year. A larger crowd of people had assembled to witness the solemn and impressive ceremonies than at any former occasion of the kind. Everything was done duietly and orderly, without the least jarring or mishap, and the vast concourse seemed impressed with the significance and importance of the occasion. The address by Rev. J. B. Akers, was very attentively listened to, and is very highly spoken of by all that heard it. The Woodward Brass Band was present and assisted our band in discoursing the music. Altogether the services and ceremonies were of a high order and well calulated to keep fresh and green the memory of our patriot dead.

—If you desire to mark the last resting place of a dear departed friend with a tombstone, couch or monument, the Millheim Marble Works is your place to go to. You can buy as low here as you can in Philadeldhia.

—The Millheim Cornet Band most respectfully returns its thanks to the Farmers' Band for the kind visit and assistance received on Decoration Day.

—For a summer suit both cheap and good, go to Lewin's Philadelphia Branch, Bellefonte, where you can be *suited* to a T.

IN MEMORIAM.—The death of Sarah Jane, wife of Samuel Gramley, Esq., at three o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 18th, inst., came not unexpected to her many friends. She had been ill for about seven months—a victim to consumption—about five of which she was confined to her bed.

Hers was apparently a painless illness up to within a few days of her death; yet in reality her sufferings at times were intense, but her christian resignation gave her courage to bear it all without a murmur.

In the early part of Spring she seemed to recover for a time—her appetite having improved considerably—but the hopes thus vainly raised were blasted in a few days; the terrible destroyer preying upon the system more firmly than before.

She was conscious to the end, and a short time before her death, summoned all her children to the side of her bed, bidding them good bye, and counseling them to be prepared to meet her in glory, when turning to her husband, said "Now I am satisfied, I can go home in peace." Henceforth the cares of this world found no lodgment within her bosom; she gave up all but her God, and frequently said, "Not mine, but thy will, oh God, be done;" her longings to go home were many—her last words were, "O! how long; Come Lord Jesus and take me home."

She was born in Miles township, Centre county, Pa., March 15, 1832, so that she recently entered her forty-ninth year.

Her baptism took place in infancy, and in her sixteenth year, was received by confirmation into the Lutheran church by Rev. Charles Rees.

She was united in holy wedlock on the 7th day of August, 1846, in which relation she lived for more than thirty years.

She was the mother of seven children—four sons and three daughters,—one son and one daughter preceding her to the eternal world, leaving three sons and two daughters with the deeply sorrowing husband to mourn their loss.

She professed a change of heart by conversion to God in the year 1852, from which time to her death she lived the life of a consistent and exemplary christian. She always filled her place in Sunday School, prayer-meeting unless providentally prevented.

Her standing in the community was shown by the fact that hundreds came to see her during her final illness, in connection with the immense throng that gathered together to pay her the last respects on the day of her burial. By this dispensation the husband loses a devoted wife—the children a loving and affectionate mother—the church a consistent member—and the community a kind neighbor.

"Peace to her ashes."

The following hymn, composed by one of the family, was sung at the grave:

1. Dear mother, now 'tis well with thee,
   As thou art now from suff'ring free,
   And gathered in Christ's church on high,
   No more to weep—no more to die.
2. Thy suff'ring body now is well,
   Tho' in the tomb it long may dwell,
   Jesus will watch thy slumbering clay,
   Raise it to life in the last day.
3. 'Tis well with thee, our mother dear,
   Far better than it could be here.
   Through many trials thou hast gone
   To dwell in the eternal home.
4. 'Tis well with thee, thy soul above,
   Basks in the sunshine of God's love,
   There, free from all effects of sin,
   It drinks immortal pleasures in.
5. Adieu! dear mother, now 'tis well,
   With all the heavenly hosts to dwell,
   We hope at last with thee to meet,
   And sit and sing at Jesus' feet.

Rebersburg, May 31, 1880. * * *

SPRING MILLS ITEMS.

The exercises of the Star Literary Club were good. The singing by the Glee Club was first class.

Great rush at Grenoble's store. New goods and low prices are the cause. Mr. G., wonldn't a little advertising largely increase your business and sales?

The graves of our soldiers were decorated on Saturday in a very appropriate manner.

Rumor says that W. M. Allison will be married on the 2nd inst., but rumor does not always tell the exact truth.

The total shipments of grain, lumber and bark from this station, for the last six months as near as can be ascertained, is 200 car loads, and yet the company complains that the branch does not pay. YONEY.

News Miscellany.

A MURDEROUS TRAMP.

He Brutally Assaults A Brave Woman in East Greenwich, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 25.—In East Greenwich, this morning a tramp entered the farm house of Charles T. Hopkins, and when Mrs. Hopkins returned after a brief absence she found him gathering up the spoons and other silver. He turned on her, threw her down, pounded her shockingly and stripped off her clothing, when she told he could have the money which was in the house it he would let her get up. Eager for the money, he relaxed his hold, when she seized a loaded gun. The tramp tried to wrest it from her, but unable to do so he sprang from a window, when Mrs. Hopkins fired. He gave a scream and fled to the woods, where a search is now being made for him. A doctor was summoned for the brave woman. She is dangerously hurt.

A man in Northumberland not long ago, shut his safe and could not open it. He sent to this place for Theodore Guiling to come and open it, offering him $20 if he would open it. Mr. Guiling went down and opened the safe in about five minutes. The man thinking that $20 was too much for so little work refused to give him the $20, offered him five. Mr. Guiling would not accept the five dollars, and turning to the safe kicked the door shut and walked away. Served him right.

A Shippensburg butcher, Mr. Ed. Earley, made a narrow escape from being gored to death recently. He entered a pen in which a steer was confined, and by some means the door was closed, so that he could not get out. The animal attacked him with great ferocity and threw him to the ground, but the man kept cool and preserved himself from fatal injury by keeping his body between the wide-spread horns. He finally regained his feet, only to be again attacked and thrown down, escaping as before. The butcher escaped a second time, and tried to climb out of the pen. While doing this the sharp horns of the animal were at work, and by the time Mr. Farley had forced a board from the pen near the roof, thus securing an avenue of escape, every particle of clothing except his boots was from his body. As it was the escape from death was miraculous.

DOG LAWS.—If anybody is attacked on the highway by a dog the party has a right to kill the dog, and the owner can be held accountable for an injury inflicted by the animal. Even on the premises of the owner of a dog, should a party be attacked and injured, after endeavoring to protect himself, the owner can be made responsible for damages inflicted, provided it can be shown that at the time he was in pursuit of business or on a friendly visit If a dog by barking at passing horses and vehicles occasions any damage, its owner is liable for the loss sustained. Thus the law very properly affords ample protection for loss or injury caused by dogs. This information is published because there are many vicious dogs kept throughout the city and numerous complaints are made of them. In various parts of the city there are dogs who make a practice of flying furiously at the feet of horses and ladies. Persons driving spirited horses, when taken unawares, are thus exposed to the danger of a runaw It is therefore well to know the law on this subject.

THE ropes used in the execution of the Raber Murderers were cut up in small pieces and distributed among the people in the town to be kept as lelics. Ther is a superstition that the rope is a talisman against rheumatism.

—The JOURNAL BOOK STORE sells all the school books recently adopted by the school boards of Millheim Boro', Penn, Haines, Miles and Gregg townships.

MARRIED.

On the 25th ult., by Rev. W. H. Groh, Mr. John H. Shuey, of College township, and Mrs. Ellen C. Shuey, of Lemont.

On the 20th ult., by Rev. J. Boas, Mr. George J. Houtz and Miss Tamie A. Mingle.

On the 18th ult., in the English Lutheran church, Wheeling, W. Va., by Rev. Samuel B. Barnitz, Rev. P. A. Heilman, of Lock Haven, and Miss Jane Bennett, of Wheeling, W. Va.

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat No. 1	1.10
Wheat No. 2	1.06
Corn	45
Rye	60
Oats White	33
Oats, Black	30
Buckwheat	50
Flour	6.00
Bran & Shorts, per ton	20.00
Salt, per Brl	2.00
Plaster, ground	10.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 50
Barley	50
Tymothyseed	
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	5.00
Butter	15
Hams	10
Sides	7
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	12
Potatoes	
Lard	6
Tallow	
Soap	5
Dried Apples	
Dried Peaches	
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET:

Egg Coal	$5.60
Stove "	5.75
Chestnut "	5.40
Pea "	3.80

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING OPENING!!

Just received a Full Spring t ock of MILINERY GOODS consisting of

Bonnets, Round Hats,
French Flowers,
Feathers, Ribbon andall kinds of Fancy Goods,
AT
Mrs. Anna M. Weaver's.

Dress Making a Speciality!

She invites her many friends and customers to call at her place of business on PENN STREET, MILLHEIM, PA.

IRVIN HOUSE,
(Most Central Hotel in the City,)
COR. MAIN AND JAY ST.,
Lock Haven, Pa.,
S. WOODS CALDWELL, PROPRIETOR

Good Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers on first floor. tf

1880. BEE HIVE! 1880

To my Friends in Penns and Brush Valleys!

THE LARGEST

DRY GOODS HOUSE

IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA IS THE GREAT

BEE HIVE Store of Lock Haven. BEE HIVE!

Which is now Opening the Third Stock for the Spring of 1880,

which is simply Immense in all its Departments.

30,000 Yards Bleached and Unbleached Muslins,

CALICOS AND SHIRTINGS

A large stock of 10-4, 9-4, 6-4, 5-4 UTICA BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED SHEETINGS and PILLOW CASINGS, 3000 Yards Good Calico, Fast Colors, Beautiful Styles, 6 Cents a Yard.
The Largest Stock of TABLE LINENS ever shown in this City at old prices. 500 TOWELS at 25 Cents, worth 40 Cents. 35 dozen 3-4 Bleached all LINEN NAPKINS at $2.65, worth $3.40. 18 inch TWILLED HEAVY TOWELLING, 18

1000 Yards of Summer Pantings,

Bought early in January, since which time they have advanced 20 per cent, but will be sold at old prices of a year ago.

2,000 Yards All-Wool Cassimeres,

FANCY CHEVIOT SUITINGS,

French Diagonals and Shirtings, 1,000 Yards Black all wool Cashmeres,

Cheaper than ever. 2000 yards Beautiful Spring Cashmeres at 15 cents, worth 20. French Momie Cloths, Full Line of French all wool Buntings in Plain and Lace Goods. Silk Grenadines, French Organdie and Linen Lawns, nice patterns.

500 YARDS BEAUTIFUL SUMMER SILKS,

At 50, 55 and 60 cents a yard. The Largest, Handsomest, Cheapest lot of Plain and Brocade, Black and Colored Silks ever shown. Large lot of Ladies' Coats at Half Price. The handsomest Stock of

BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS

In this section of the State. Large lot of Window Shading and Fixtures. 1,500 lbs. Cotton and Wool Carpet Chain.

CITIZENS of Penns and Brush Valleys should avail themselves of the advantages we are now offering, by buying their goods early at the BEE HIVE. Thanking my Patrons for their liberal patronage in 1878, we hope by continuing to keep only first-class goods, with a full assortment of all the Novelties of the Season; by representing goods on MERIT ONLY, and selling at LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES to *merit even a much larger share of the patronage in* 1880, as we have decided advantages over every competitor on account of the immense quantities we buy SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to Large Buyers and trade from a distance. ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. REMEMBER THE PLACE.

The Great Bee Hive Dry Goods House,

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

J. J. EVERETT, Proprietor.

WANTED.—50,000 pounds of Wool in exchange or for cash at the Bee Hive Store.

SECOND ARRIVAL OF SPRING CLOTHING

AT THE

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH

Allegheny Street, Opposite Reynold's Opera House.

"Hello, neighbor! Will you be good enough to hold my horse a few minutes and inform me where that cheap store is the people talk so much about?"

"Oh, yes, with pleasure. The Philadelphia Branch, you mean?"

"Yes, that is the name. It sounds down the valleys and up the plains."

"Do you see away down that street yonder, where that great crowd of people is congregated?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, that is the place. It is unnecessary for me to enumerate their goods; they have them. Only go ahead, you will not be disappointed, either in quality or price. You will find everything you want, in their line, and very accommodating men to wait on you, and show you goods, whether you buy or not. Be particular in going through to make your selections, as you might be detained in getting the second opportunity. They will adhere strictly to their motto: "One Price" and no overcharge to catch the customer, and all goods marked in plain figures. So you can see for yourself. Go ahead, neighbor; you cannot be disappointed in buying clothing there and such other goods as they keep. So good-by neighbor, I must be jogging along."

"Say, hold on! I will not detain you long. As you have been there and priced their goods, be kind enough to tell me their prices?"

"Oh, with pleasure; then you will wonder how they sell so cheap."

P. GEPHART D. A. MUSSER

GEPHART & MUSSER

DEALERS IN

Grain, Cloverseed, Flour & Feed, Coal, Plaster & Salt

MILLHEIM, PA

Highest market price paid for all kinds of

GRAIN

Delivered either at the BRICK MILL or at the old MUSSER MILL, in MILLHEIM.

COAL, PLASTER & SALT

Always on hand and sold at prices that defy competition.

A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 39-1y

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

ELIAS LOSE,

CARPENTER and Builder.

Doors, Shutes Sash, Window Frames, and Mouldings, made to order on short notice and in the best possible manner

Yellow Pine Flooring constantly kept on hand. With thanks for past favors he solicits a continuence of the same

MILLHEIM, PA.

CENTRE COUNTY FARMERS' HOME,

THE BUSH HOUSE,

Prices to Suit the Times.

Improved Stabling and careful Hostlers. Low special rates to Jurymen and Witnesses. Cleanliness, comfort unexcelled.

NO DISCRIMINATION.

against the Producers, than whom none are more worthy, or more entitled to attention. The Bush House having over three times the capacity of other hotels, there is no occasion or disposition to place the guests in attic rooms. This accounts for its growing Local Trade. We do not trust your horses to the care and profit of parties disconnected with the hotel.

J. H. MYERS, Proprietor.

54-6 tf.

Edwin J. Deshler. J. Jordan Deshler

D & SON,

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,

Aaronsburg, Pa.

Calls promptly answered day or night.

JOHN H. GRAY,

Fashionable Barber.

Two doors west of Millheim Htel,

MILLHEIM, PA.

DR. D H. MINGLE,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

Main Street, Millheim, Pa

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE

BELLEFONTE, PA

First Class in all respects.

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

Just the place for the business man, the farmer, the mechanic.

Omnibus to all trains.

W. R. TELLER, Proprietor.

A Vice-Regal Home.

THE Governor-General's sanctum in the regal residence at Ottawa is a cheery apartment lighted by two windows. A narrow door close to the desk gives access to the private working-room and *atelier* of the Princess Louise. Portraits of the late Duchess of Argyll and the splendid Duchess of Sutherland adorn either side of the mirror. On the mantelpiece were two photographs of the Princess Louise, one representing Her Royal Highness in her wedding dress. A wondrous piece of Gobeline tapestry hangs on the southern wall. His Excellency's inkbottle is constructed from the hoof of the charger that carried Lord Clyde through the Crimean war. The portraits of his Princess-wife confront the Laird of Lorne as he writes, and between them stands a miniature of Queen Victoria on ivory in a ruby-velvet open case. Inverary Castle holds its own on the western wall, and the India-ink drawing of the "Home Coming," done by Her Royal Highness, is admirable in its every detail. There are also paintings in oil from the brush of the royal lady, displaying masterly execution, Bonnie Scotland being especially favored by the gifted artist. A table in the centre of the room is dedicated to an immense morocco-bound volume, containing the various addresses presented to His Excellency upon assuming the reins of office; while a case of salmon-flies, flanked by boxes of cartridges, tell their own tale of flood and field. The drawing room is a charmingly proportioned apartment, all dead blues and dead grays. Here is a wealth of costly knick-knacks, an El Dorado of bric-a-brac. The walls glow with oil-paintings and water-colors, the most noticeable a life-size portrait of the Princess Louise in her bridal robes; "A Passage from Elaine," by Dore, with Tennyson's words, in Dore's writing, underneath; a half-length of Prince Albert, "Inverary Castle," "Glen Shivra," "Windsor Castle," "Como," and "Venice." On entering Her Royal Highness' boudoir the first object that strikes the eye is the branch of an apple tree in leaf and fruit, trailed against the panels of a white door. A closer inspection reveals the "counterfeit presentment," for, in order to kill the dead glaring white, the Princess conceived the happy and æsthetic idea of thus decorating the obnoxious portal. This she has done with her own hand, and the apples are ripe and rosy enough to cause a second fall. A large photograph of Her Majesty holds the place of honor, the background being a superb specimen of gobeline. The escritoire of the Princess, with its gorgeous blotter of red and the royal arms in gold, is a prominent object; as is also a painting of a brick wall covered with peaches, finished by the Princess two days before the fire at Inverary Castle. Only think of it! not a single *plaque*, but a conservatory, one great tuft of ferns of the most vivid green stands on the right-hand side of the fireplace and opposite the blazing fire—it was twenty below zero outside. Within hand-reach of caressing *fauteuils*, in dainty little frames especially constructed, lay the leading English, French and German newspapers of the latest date, while the newest French novel and the last quarterly occupied a gypsy table all to themselves. A portrait of the late Duchess of Kent is conspicuous, together with the photographs (with autographs appended) of the heir to the throne and his beautiful and interesting wife. Lord Lorne sets great store by three engravings, representing Quebec prior to its storming by Wolfe, picked up by him in St. James Street. The frames, too, are remarkable from the fact that they are constructed from the timbers of a vessel sunk during the assault, and only recovered within the last few months. There is an atmosphere of supreme luxurious ease in the boudoir; everything is in complete harmony, and wears the appearance of being occupied. Evidences of the æsthetic tastes of its royal mistress are everywhere visible, from the dead-gold panels and their blood-red flowers, to the linnets and canaries warbling in quaint and picturesque cages, from choice and elegant literature in many languages to the quantity of woman's work lying on ottomans and lounges and chairs that seem to invite one to press them.

"That's the luncheon-gong," merrily exclaimed the Governor-General, adding, as we proceeded to the dining-room: "this is a hungry climate."

Portraits, after Winterhalter, of the Queen and Prince Albert adorn the walls of the dining-room at either end. The buffets are of black walnut with game subjects in relief; two specimens of Van Goyen overhang sideboards standing in recesses. Stuffed wild duck shot by the Marquis hang on the centre panels of the sideboards—very fine birds, too.

The Man-like Ape.

The life of Mafuka, who lived some time at Dresden, is among the most instructive of ape biographies, as the anthropoid to the human mind. Knowing how to unlock her cage with the key, she stole and hid it for future use; she took the carpenter's brad-awl and bored holes with it through her own table; when pouring drink from a jug into a cup, she would carefully stop short of overfilling it. Her death had an almost human pathos; she threw her arms around the neck of the director, kissed him, and then putting her hand in his, lay down and died.

The Foundation of Health

Without a substratum, a foundation of vigor, there can be no true health. The puny and the weak have all sorts of aches and pains, not necessarily because they are positively diseased, but because the vital machinery hitches and halts for want of the impetus which abundant vitality would give it. The blood enriching tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters supplies deficient energy by enabling the stomach to perform its digestive functions actively and uninterruptedly. The result of this is the distribution of stores of vitality to the remotest parts of the system, an increase of muscular energy and the disappearance of those nervous symptoms which accompany and proceed from debility. Irregularity of the bowels, torpidity of the liver, rheumatic ailment and malarial fevers are prominent among the actual diseases eradicated by this signally efficacious medicine.

FARM AND GARDEN.

SUMMER FOOD FOR STOCK.—Beyond a doubt green grass is the best general food for stock during the season of the year that it can be eaten when it grows. No stock-raiser or dairyman, however, should rely entirely on his pastures for supplying food for his animals from April to November. If he does he will not realize from them all the profits it is possible to obtain. The soil is sometimes too wet and at other times too dry to afford either a large quantity or a good quality of grass. But cattle relish a change of food, even when the feed of pastures is at its best. Horses, cows and sheep will eat a few pounds of old hay each day, even when the grass in the pastures is "up to their eyes." All dairymen, especially those who are engaged in butter-making, find it to their advantage to give cows a ration of dry corn meal, bran, or shorts during the entire time they are kept in pasture. They find that it increases the flow of milk, and keeps up the condition of the cows. The increase in the amount of the butter made more than compensates for the outlay for the dry food. Grass is the cheapest as well as the best food to rely on in fattening cattle, but they will gain much faster if they are allowed some grain during the time they are feeding on grass. They will also be in a better condition to gain when they are taken up for the purpose of stall-feeding. The change from green grass to hay and grain is too violent for the good of the animals. They should become accustomed to eating and digestion dry food during the summer. The time is past when good farmers endeavor to see on how small amount of food they can keep their animals. They now devise means to encourage them to eat all the food they will. The greater the variety the more food will stock consume.

MANURES.—We observe that a large portion of our farmers (in some places nearly all) draw out in spring the winter accumulations of their cattle yards. It is spread as well as can be easily done with a manure fork and then plowed under. Much of it remains in unbroken lumps, and when covered with soil continues thus in a mass underground, where months are required for it to become even partially diffused through the soil, and it is never thoroughly incorporated till the ground is plowed and harrowed for the next year's crop. The importance, therefore of fine pulverization and of thorough inter-mixture is obvious. On stubble ground it should be first well broken to pieces with a brush harrow, and then more or less mixed with the soil with a common harrow, before plowing under. Manure treated in this way will tell most distinctly on the coming crops. Our own observations show that the value of manure is at least doubled by such treatment. On grass land, this inter-mixture with the soil cannot be effected but if the pulverization with the brush harrow can be done quite early, the spring rains will wash the soluble parts. If the manure is allowed to lie in lumps on the grass, a part of the plants will get none, and a part will have more than they need. Manure which has been drawn out and spread in winter on either grass or stubble, should be broken finely with brush harrow as early as the ground will admit, before subsequent plowing and harrowing. Farmers anxiously inquire how they can obtain more manure. If they can double the efficacy and value of what they have, they will secure what will be equal to a double amount in quantity.

FARM ACCOUNTS.—When a farmer, at the end of the year, settles his store account, pays his smith bill, with that his teacher, doctor and preacher—which tax is generally in the rear—and if anything is left from the amount realized by the sale of his produce, that amount is called the profit; but it it falls short them he has made nothing. That is not a correct estimation of results, for the bills have no connection with the cost of planting, except the smith bills. A merchant doing business on a capital of $10,000, wanting to obtain the result of the year's operation, takes an inventory of the unsold stock; the amount of available accounts, with money on hand after paying his store rent, his clerk hire, interest on borrowed money and other expenses incidental to his business, but does not include the expenses of supporting his family, which might, if extravagant, absorb all the profits, though it might be from 30 to 40 per cent. on the capital. There are a large number of farmers whose real estate, with all the working stock and farming implements, cannot be valued at more than $3,000, yet by their profits realized have raised, clothed and educated from five to ten children, and to do this they must make a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. on the capital.

Alphabet of Proverbs.

A GRAIN of prudence is worth a pound of craft.

Boasters are cousins to liars.

Confession of a fault makes half the amends.

Denying a fault doubles it.

Envy shooteth at others and woundeth herself.

Foolish fear doubles danger.

God reaches us good things by our own hands.

He has hard work who has nothing to do.

It costs more to revenge wrongs than to bear them.

Knavery is the worst trade.

Learning makes a man fit company for himself.

Modesty is a guard to virtue.

One hour to-day is worth two to-morrow.

Proud looks make foul work in fair faces.

Quiet conscience gives quiet sleep.

Richest is he that wants least.

Small faults indulged are little thieves.

The boughs that bear most hang lowest.

Upright walking is sure walking.

Virtue and happiness are near kin.

Wise men make more opportunities than they find.

You never lose by doing a good turn.

No more Hard Times.

If you will stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style, buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of employing expensive, quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, but put your trust in that simple, pure remedy, Hop Bitters; that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see good times and have good health.—*Chronicle.*

DOMESTIC.

CLEANING COAT COLLARS, ETC.—(1.) The best material for cleaning coat collars and grease spots of all kinds is pure benzine. The article is sold at the principal drug stores in cities. That used by painters is not pure enough, and has a very unpleasant odor which the pure article has not, and the little which it has soon disappears. If this cannot be obtained, strong alcohol (ninety five per centum) will clean collars very well. A mixture of equal parts of strong alcohol and water of ammonia is also used. The trouble with all these liquids is that not enough is used; a small quantity only softens and spreads the grease spots; they should be applied in sufficient quantity and repeated to not only dissolve the foreign matter, but to wash it out. (2). Two ounces of rock ammonia, 2 ounces of alcohol, one ounce each of spirits of camphor and transparent soap. Put all together in a large bottle, cover with one quart of soft water, and when well mixed and dissolved it is ready for use. Spread the coat on a clean table, take an old nail brush, or one of the small scrubbing brushes sold as toys, dip it in the mixture and scrub the dirty parts thoroughly. Apply plenty of this; then take clean warm water and go over it again. Hang it out until partly dry, and press with a heavy iron on the wrong side.

KEEPING FLOWERS-SLIPS.—By inverting a tumbler or a glass over a slip when first set out, and keeping it over a few days, it will almost surely take root and thrive. If a handful of well-pulverized charcoal is put in the earth when you plant a geranium, it will have a much richer growth and color. I have kept scarlet Japonicas fresh a very long time by putting their stems in a saucer of white sand; if the flower has its under surface touching the sand, it will keep bright a very long time. By placing the stems of holly berries, or almost any kind of scarlet berries, in the sand a few days, the berries will retain their brilliancy thereafter for months without being shrivelled. Autumn leaves laid in sand and carefully covered over with a layer of sand, for sometimes only four days, will preserve their color perfectly and not have the flat, stiff look of preserved leaves. The scarlet dogwood and the yellow leaves of the birch are beautiful preserved in this way. Lay them in with three or four leaves on a stem, and they will keep their graceful curves and waves as if just gathered; and one, by a little trouble, can have a more beautiful group of leaves to grace a winter bouquet than oil or wax or varnish can make them.

Guilty of Wrong.

Some people have a fashion of confusing excellent remedies with the large mass of "patent medicines," and in this they are guilty of a wrong. There are some advertised remedies fully worth all that is asked of them, and one at least we know of—Hop Bitters. The writer has had occasion to use the Bitters in just such a climate as we have most of the year in Bay City, and has always found them to be first-class and reliable, doing all that is claimed for them.—*Tribune.*

WHEAT CAKES.—Three cups of flour, two cups Indian meal; white; dissolve one small cake compressed yeast in a cup of water; pour into a jar, add flour and meal; mix with lukewarm water to a stiff batter, set in a warm place to rise over night; next morning add a tablespoonful syrup, one teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful soda; bake on a hot griddle.

ANGEL PUDDINGS.—Two ounces of flour, two ounces of powdered sugar, two ounces of butter melted in half a pint of new milk, two eggs; mix well. Bake the above in small patty pans until nicely browned, and send to table on a dish covered with a serviette. A little powdered sugar should be sifted over each pudding, and slices of lemon served with them. The eggs must be well beaten before they are added to the other ingredients.

IT is asserted that Misses Kellogg, Abbott, Oates, and our other famous songstresses manage to keep their voices clear by the use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

FISH CAKES.—Take the remnants of any cold fish, pull them to pieces, and thoroughly mix them with a small piece of butter and some mashed potatoes; season the whole with pepper and salt to taste, and a little cayenne. Form the mixture into cakes, and fry in butter till of a golden color. Serve garnished with fried parsley.

CALF'S LIVER BROILED.—Cut the liver into thin slices, wash it, and let it stand in salt and water for half an hour, to draw out all the blood. Season with salt and pepper, and broil, basting frequently with butter. Either fried or broiled liver is more delicate if after it is cut into slices for cooking, it is parbroiled in salt and water.

APPLE TRIFLE.—Peel, core, and boil till tender, a dozen tart apples, with the rind of a lemon grated; strain through a sieve, add sugar to taste and put into a deep fruit dish. Make a custard of a pint of cream and the yolks of two eggs with a little sugar. When cold lay it over the apples with a spoon and over pour the whole place whipped cream.

QUE-RIOUS that the Chinese men should have such long hair. Ladies if you would have your hair as long as the Chinese and as beautiful as a Houri's, use Carboline, the deodorized petroleum hair renewer and dresser.

BLANC MANGE.—Wet one ounce of isinglass in cold water, boil one quart of milk with a stick of cinnamon in it, drain the isinglass out of the water and stir it into the milk; when dissolved strain it through a flannel bag, sweeten it and when cold pour it into molds.

FOR THROAT DISEASES AND COUGHS, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," like all other *really good* things, are frequently imitated, and purchasers should be careful to obtain the genuine article prepared by John I. Brown & Sons.

HAVANA BUTTER.—One and a half cupfuls white sugar, whites of three eggs, yolk of one; grated rind and juice of a lemon and a half, or two small ones. Cook over a slow fire twenty minutes, stirring all the while. Very nice as tarts or to be eaten as preserves.

The Market Price of Butter

is increased 3 to 5 cents a pound by using Gilt-Edge Butter Maker in churning, increase production 6 to 10 per cent. Reduces time of churning one-half. Keeps butter from becoming "strong" or rancid. Gives a rich golden color the year round. Sold by druggists, grocers and general storekeepers. Send stamp for "Hints to Butter-Makers." Address, Butter Improvement Co, Buffalo, N. Y.

HUMOROUS.

"ADA," said the fat passenger, thoughtfully, as the brakman called out the name of that station, "Ada; what is her other name, brakeman?"

The brakeman for a moment held his peace with a scornful air, and then said, "Ohio, sir; Ada, Ohio."

And then the party climbed out very meekly.

"I expect," said the sad passenger, "he has had that played on him a great many times. I thought of saying it myself, and then it seemed to me that it had a decided family resemblance to the Morrow, Ohio, joke, and I shut it off."

"I like the name," I said, "because it is like Bob; it spells the same thing both ways."

"Then I suppose you think," said the tall, thin passenger, "that Adam—" and he paused, with an air of pitiful timidity.

"Go on," I said, and "Oh, yes, go on," shouted the others, encouragingly; and the tall, thin passenger resumed:

"That Adam Ada mistake when he 'ad 'em add m to his name."

And then we all waited and went into the hotel.

ONCE upon a time the mule, without having received an invitation, attended a convention of animals that was called for the purpose of discussing the best methods of family government. "What do you know about all this?" asked the president, tauntingly; "have you ever raised any children?" The mule wept. "Ah, no," she said, "I have never raised anything but full-grown men; but, land of the pilgrim! you should see how I raised them—you should see me raise a man that weighs as much as David Davis." Upon a rising vote the mule was immediately elected financial secretary, with power to send for persons and papers.

RECENTLY a well-known barrister was concerned in a case where the question involved was as to the mental condition of the testatrix. The witness under examination, herself an aged lady, had testified to finding her friend falling, childish, and that when she told her something she looked as though she did not understand. Counsel, cross-examining, tried to get her to describe this look, but she did not succeed very well in doing so. At last, getting a little impatient, he asked, "Well, how did she look? Did she look at you as I am looking at you now, for instance?" The witness very demurely replied, "Well, yes,—kind of vacant like."

IMPURE BLOOD.—In morbid condition of the blood are many diseases; such as salt rheum, ring-worm, boils, carbuncles, sores, ulcers and pimples. In this condition of the blood try the VEGETINE, and cure these affections. As a blood-purifier it has no equal. Its effects are wonderful.

OF the genuine politeness of the native of Egypt we have never entertained but one opinion. That view has been strengthened after hearing of what took place a few days ago at a village in the Delta. One of our countrymen, well known in Alexandria as the most successful of our athletes, was training for the forthcoming athletic sports. Whilst running at something like lightning speed he came across a grey-bearded Arab riding on a donkey in the opposite direction. The Arab hastily dismounted and begged the "Howaga," as he was in such a hurry, to avail himself of his donkey for the rest of the journey.

WHEN a man in a Vermont grocery store was sitting upon the edge of the counter, and his feet slipped and he raked the whole length of his back on the counter's edge and sat square down in a bushel basket of eggs which stood right where he couldn't miss it. The grocer was horrified, and exclaimed: "Was it an accident?" and the victim replied: "By crimus, sir, if you insinuate that I skun my back and got myself into this mess on purpose, I'll jam your head into the remains of those eggs!"

THE safest and most reliable remedy for the usual diseases of the baby is Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. It contains nothing injurious. Price 25 cent's a bottle.

AT Montreal, recently, a locomotive crossed the river on the ice. We prefer quall on toast, but still, a locomotive on ice is food for reflection.

NOTHING could be more natural or proper, when a defaulting clerk fails to keep his accounts straight, than to send him to the house of correction.

"Now, Jack, if I were to give twelve pears to Maude, ten to Edith, and three to you, what would it be?"—Jack (aged six): "It wouldn't be fair."

"WELL, you'll own that she has a pretty foot, won't you?" "Yes, I'll admit that. But it never made half as much impression on me as the old man's."

WHEN you say that a girl's hair is black as coal, it is just as well to specify that you do not mean a red-hot coal.

AH," said a deaf man, who had a scolding wife, "man wants but little hear, below."

CLOTHES last longer when washed with Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia,) because rubbing is needed. Clothes are worn out more on the washboard than on the person. Try it.

A RETIRED dramatic performer would make a good tax collector, because he's an ex-acting man.

AN ounce of keep-your-mouth-shut is better than a pound of explantion after you have said it.

THE young lady who married her father's coachman says she was driven to it.

Is the man who beats his wife enforcing the lick-er law?

OLD settlers—The egg-shells thrown out of the coffee-pot.

Go as you please is a good gait, but pay as you go is a better.

THE soft-shell crab considers his case a hard one.

COURTSHIP is a draw game—marriage a tie.

WHEN your Liver is out of order, use Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, and you will bring back this organ to a healthy condition, and get rid of many distressing symptoms.

IT CANNOT be afforded, it would not pay after so much labor and capital has been expended to build up this medicine to allow it to depreciate. You can take Simmons' Liver Regulator with perfect faith as it is made by no adventurers who pick up the business by concocting medicines, but by educated, practical druggists, who have made the study of medicine and its compounds a labor of a lifetime. The care, precision, neatness and perfection exhibited by the very appearance of Simmons' Liver Regulator proves that it is the best prepared medicine in the market, and J. H. Zeilin & Co. fully carry out their motto: *Purissima et Optima* (purest and best).

What Shall we do with Our Daughters.

Give them a good school education; teach them to cook healthful food; teach them to wash, to iron, to mend stockings, to sew on buttons, to make their own clothes and a well-fitting shirt; teach them to bake; to know that good cooking saves medicine. Teach them that a dollar is worth one hundred cents; that only those are saving who spend less than they receive, and that whatsoever more is spent tends to impoverish. Teach them that they are much better dressed in strong cotton garments than in silk if they are in debt. Teach them that one round full face is worth fifty beautiful consumptive ones. Teach them to wear strong shoes. Teach them to make good purchases, and to see to the reckoning of their accounts. Teach them that they spoil God's image when they lace tightly. Teach them good common sense, confidence, self-defence and industry. Teach them to do garden work and enjoy nature. Teach them, likewise, if they have money enough, music, painting, and all arts, remembering always that these things are secondary. Teach them that walking is better than riding, and that wild flowers are very beautiful to those that observe them. Teach them to despise all make-believe, and that one should say yes or no when one really means it. Teach them that happiness in marriage depends neither upon the station nor the wealth of the husband, but upon his character. If you have taught your daughters all this and made them understand it fully, then let them, when the time comes, marry in perfect confidence. They will be sure to find their way without further assistance.

For Thirty Years.

I have been afflicted with kidney complaint. Two packages of Kidney-Wort have done me more good than all the medicine and doctors I have had before. I believe it is a sure cure. So writes an old lady from Oregon.

A Valuable Gift Free.

A book on the Liver, its diseases and their treatment sent free. Including treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, etc. Address Dr. Sanford 162 Broadway, New York city, N. Y.

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a Recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

Will send their celebrated Electro Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days's trial. Speedy cures guaranteed. They mean what they say. Write to them without delay.

Vegetine.

SCROFULA.

Completely Cured Me

NEWPORT, KY., Feb. 26, 1877.

MR H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I write to say that seven bottles of your VEGETINE have completely cured me from a very severe case of SCROFULA of many years' standing, after trying many medicines, and doctoring a great deal. I am now free from all sores, and can work as well as ever, and think the VEGETINE is a godsend, and no one ought to do without it.

I remain, respectfully yours,

J. A. PATRICK.

Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor.

THE WATCHMAKER'S REPORT.

EVANSVILLE, IND., Dec. 27, 1877.

DR. H. R. STEVENS:

I have suffered with *Scrofula* and *Scrofula Humors* ever since I could remember. It has been in our family for years before I was born. I inherited it. I have tried all kinds of medicine. After having used a great many other patent medicines, after having paid many large doctors' bills, I heard from a neighbor that VEGETINE had cured him. I had good faith, because I saw it, and so I went to the Duddenhausen Eagle Drug Store to purchase a bottle of the VEGETINE. I kept taking the VEGETINE, and, in fact, I became better and better. When I had taken several bottles, all *Scrofula Sores* and marks were gone; my health very good. It is the best blood purifier I ever tried. It will cure *Scrofula*. It took the sores and humors off my face; it gave me a clear skin. Everybody who has got *Scrofula Humors* should try it.

FERDINAND SCHNICK,
Watchmaker, Main street.

I know the above to be true,
DR. CHAS. M. DUDENHAUSEN,
Apothecary, 519 Main street.

SCROFULA.

Cured Her.

BELLEVUE, KY.

DR H. R. STEVENS:—

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Respectfully, T. F. TRICK.

I know the above to be true.
HENRY WERTHEIMER,
Druggist and Apothecary, 139 Monmouth St.

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